Groundstate and Collective Modes of a Spin-Polarized Dipolar Bose-Einstein Condensate in a Harmonic Trap.

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Abstract

We report new results for the Thomas-Fermi groundstate of a spin- polarized dipolar interacting Bose-Einstein condensate for the case when the external magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ is not orientated parallel to a principal axis, but is aligned parallel to a symmetry plane of a harmonic anisotropic trap. For a dipole interaction strength parameter $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$ the release energy of the condensate depends on the trap orientation angle ϑ_T between the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap and the field $\mathbf{B}$. From the quasiclassical Josephson equation of macroscopic quantum physics we determine the low-lying eigenfrequencies of small amplitude collective modes of the condensate density for various trap frequencies ω_a and trap orientation angles ϑ_T. For the special case of a *spherical* harmonic trap with trap frequency ω it is rigorously shown for $-\frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon_D < 1$, that a pure s-wave symmetry breather excitation of the condensate density exists, that oscillates at a constant frequency $\Omega_s = \sqrt{5}\omega$ around the groundstate cloud, despite the well known fact, that the shape of the groundstate cloud of a spin-polarized dipolar condensate is for $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$ not isotropic. For $\vartheta_T \neq 0$ the small amplitude modes of the particle density with isotropic and quadrupolar symmetry consist of two groups. There exist four modes that are combinations of basis functions with s-wave, $d_{x^2-y^2}$ - and d_{z^2} -wave, and also d_{xz}-wave symmetry, and two modes that are combinations of basis functions with d_{yz}- and d_{xy}-wave symmetry. A characteristic difference in the dependence of the frequencies of these six collective modes on the dipole interaction strength parameter ε_D for prolate and oblate harmonic tri-axial traps, respectively, is suggested to be used as an experimental method to measure the s-wave scattering length a_s of the atoms.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Experiments with trapped, extremely dilute gas clouds, consisting of identical atoms with mass $m^\star$, and forming at ultracold temperatures a quantum degenerate Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC), are nowadays a research focus in many laboratories. Early on it has been realized that cold atom clouds do not form an ideal Bose gas, but experience in the low energy sector of the system *isotropic* interaction forces that can be well described by a microscopic s-wave scattering length a_s [1]. While the size of an ideal Bose gas confined inside a *harmonic* trap with trap frequency ω is determined by the width $a_\omega = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m^\star \omega}}$ of the groundstate wavefunction of a single particle, the size of an *interacting* cold atom cloud consisting of a large number $N >> 1$ of condensed Bose atoms may increase to much larger distances $\Lambda_{TF} = a_\omega \left(\frac{4\pi N a_s}{a_\omega}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$. Fortunately, the necessary requirement $\frac{4\pi N a_s}{a_\omega} \gg 1$ for observing a BEC in a harmonic trap can be realized simultaneously with the condition of a small diluteness parameter $n_0 a_s^3 \ll 1$, so that the mean field theory of Ginzburg and Pitaevskii for interacting Bose systems is applicable for a wide range of parameters a_ω and a_s. As the length Λ_{TF} increases with increasing N the kinetic energy $E_K \simeq \frac{\hbar^2}{2m^\star \Lambda_{TF}^2}$ of the interacting particles in the groundstate eventually becomes much smaller than the potential energy $V_T \simeq \frac{m^\star}{2} \omega^2 \Lambda_{TF}^2$ of the particles, because the density inside the BEC becomes a smooth and slowly varying function of position. In the Thomas-Fermi approximation the kinetic energy term for the particles in the groundstate of the BEC is neglected altogether. This is justified when the chemical potential μ of the interacting system is much larger than the chemical potential $\sim \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega$ of the non interacting Bose gas. So for $\frac{4\pi N a_s}{a_\omega} \gg 1$ the dominant balance required for mechanical equilibrium of a trapped BEC is between the repulsive interactions of the atoms and the confinement forces of the trap.

New interesting physics can be observed when in addition to the usual s-wave contact interaction the atoms get influenced by long ranged dipole-dipole forces [3]. This occurs, for example, for Bose atoms with nuclear spin $I = 0$ and integer (electronic) spin S, thus giving rise to a multiplet $-S \leq M_S \leq S$ of atomic magnetic dipole moments with z-component $2\mu_B M_S$. A transition metal atom like chromium ^{52}Cr has $I = 0$ and $S = 3$. On the other hand, Alkali atoms like ^{87}Rb carry (nuclear) spin $I = \frac{3}{2}$ and $S = \frac{1}{2}$, thus coupling to a total spin $F = 1$ in the lowest energy state. The first experimental study of magnetic dipole-dipole interactions in a BEC was realized with ^{52}Cr-atoms [4] carrying a large magnetic moment

$|\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle| = 6\mu_B$. A quantum degenerate $F = 1$ spinor BEC was synthezised successfully with ^{87}Rb-atoms[5]. Recently, intrinsically anisotropic BEC systems with electric dipole-dipole interactions between polar molecules have been studied experimentally [20]. New research directions are concerned with magnetic quantum gases consisting of heavy rare earth atoms like Thulium[7] with $|\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle| = 4\mu_B$, Erbium[9] with $|\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle| = 7\mu_B$, and Dysprosium[8] with $|\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle| = 10\mu_B$.

In the ensuing considerations we study spin-polarized Bose atom clouds. When the magnetic dipole moments of the atoms are 100% polarized under a homogeneous external magnetic induction field $\mathbf{B} = B^{(ext)}\mathbf{e}_z$, so that all atoms in the cold gas cloud carry the identical effective magnetic moment, say $\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle = -2\mu_B S \, \mathbf{e}_z$, it is still possible to describe the Bose condensed groundstate Ψ of N interacting atoms by a *scalar* Hartree ansatz

$$\Psi\left(\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, ..., \mathbf{r}^{(N)}\right) = \psi(\mathbf{r}^{(1)}) \cdot \psi(\mathbf{r}^{(2)}) \cdots \psi(\mathbf{r}^{(N)}) \tag{1}$$

The expectation value of the many body Hamiltonian H, evaluated with such a trial wave function Ψ consisting of a product of N identical one-particle wave functions $\psi(\mathbf{r})$, is then minimized with respect to variations of that one-particle wave function $\psi(\mathbf{r})$. The *optimal* one-particle wavefunction $\psi(\mathbf{r})$ so found is a solution to the Gross-Pitaevskii equation [1]:

$$\tag{2}$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m^\star}\nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 + V_T(\mathbf{r}) - \mu + (N-1)\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3r' U\left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'\right) \left|\psi\left(\mathbf{r}'\right)\right|^2 \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$

Here, $V_T(\mathbf{r})$ denotes the potential of the trap, and $U\left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'\right)$ describes the interaction potential between two Bosons. The chemical potential μ is a Lagrange parameter connected to the particle number N in the condensate by the constraint:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^3r' \, \left|\psi\left(\mathbf{r}'\right)\right|^2 = 1 \tag{3}$$

II. THOMAS-FERMI THEORY OF SPIN-POLARIZED DIPOLAR BOSE-EINSTEIN CONDENSATE

In the following we investigate the macroscopic quantum degenerate groundstate of a spin-polarized system of interacting Bose atoms carrying a magnetic dipole moment $|\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle|$. The interaction potential

$$U\left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'\right) = U_0\left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'\right) + U_{md}\left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'\right) \tag{4}$$

between two atoms, one at position $\mathbf{r}$ and the other at $\mathbf{r}'$, consists of two contributions, the short ranged isotropic $s-$wave interaction pseudopotential

$$U_0 \left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}' \right) = g_s \, \delta^{(3)} \left(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right) \tag{5}$$

$$g_s = \frac{4\pi\hbar^2}{m^\star} a_s$$

, and the long ranged *magnetic* dipole-dipole interaction potential:

$$U_{md} \left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}' \right) = \frac{g_{md}}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\left| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right|^3} - \frac{3 \left(r_z - r_z' \right)^2}{\left| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right|^5} \right] \tag{6}$$

$$g_{md} = \mu_0 \left| \langle \mathbf{M} \rangle \right|^2$$

Here the external magnetic induction field $\mathbf{B}$ is orientated parallel to the Cartesian unit vector $\mathbf{e}_z$ in the laboratory frame, so that the magnetic moments of two interacting atoms, one at positions $\mathbf{r}$ and the other at $\mathbf{r}'$, are both aligned parallel to $\mathbf{e}_z$.

Using well known identities

$$\frac{3 \left(r_z - r_z' \right)^2}{\left| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right|^5} - \frac{1}{\left| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right|^3} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2} \frac{1}{\left| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right|} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 \frac{1}{\left| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right|} \tag{7}$$

$$-\nabla_{\mathbf{r}}^2 \frac{1}{\left| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right|} = 4\pi \delta^{(3)} \left(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right)$$

, and introducing the dimensionless parameter [2], [6]

$$\varepsilon_D = \frac{g_{md}}{3g_s} = \frac{\mu_0 \left| \langle \mathbf{M} \rangle \right|^2}{\frac{12\pi\hbar^2}{m^\star} a_s} \tag{8}$$

as a measure of relative strength of magnetic dipole interaction forces, the interaction potential between two atoms in the gas cloud may be rewritten in the guise:

$$U \left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}' \right) = g_s \left[\left(1 - \varepsilon_D \right) \delta^{(3)} \left(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right) - 3\varepsilon_D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2} \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\left| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right|} \right] \tag{9}$$

In the Thomas-Fermi approximation the particle density profile in the groundstate of the trapped BEC

$$n \left(\mathbf{r} \right) = \left| \sqrt{N} \psi \left(\mathbf{r} \right) \right|^2 \tag{10}$$

is a solution to the integral equation

$$\left(1 - \varepsilon_D \right) n_{TF} \left(\mathbf{r} \right) - 3\varepsilon_D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2} \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3 r' \frac{1}{\left| \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}' \right|} n_{TF} \left(\mathbf{r}' \right) = \frac{\mu - V_T \left(\mathbf{r} \right)}{g_s} \tag{11}$$

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This is actually a non linear problem, because the solution of the integral equation is sought inside the Thomas-Fermi cloud

$$\mathbb{D}_{TF} = \left\{\ \mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3 | \ n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) \geq 0 \right\} \qquad (12)$$

, which region is not known a priori. The determination of the shape of the cloud $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$, or its boundary $\partial \mathbb{D}_{TF}$, is part of the problem.

Eberlein et al. [2] have found for a dipolar interacting BEC confined inside a *harmonic* trap, that despite the non local anisotropic dipole-dipole interaction term, the domain $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ always maintains the shape of an ellipsoid, as in the case $\varepsilon_D = 0$, but with different semi axes. We confirm this finding and present new results for the case, when the external magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ is not in alignment with the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap.

Consider a harmonic *anisotropic* trap potential $V_T(\mathbf{r})$ with its minimum at position $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{0}$, and with the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap not in alignment with the field $\mathbf{B}$:

$$V_T(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{m^{\star}}{2}\left(\omega_x^2 r_{x,T}^2 + \omega_y^2 r_{y,T}^2 + \omega_z^2 r_{z,T}^2\right) \qquad (13)$$

For $\omega_x \neq \omega_y$, $\omega_y \neq \omega_z$ and $\omega_z \neq \omega_x$ surfaces of constant trap potential $V_T(\mathbf{r}) = V_T > 0$ have the geometrical shape of a tri-axial ellipsoid. Three mutually orthogonal Cartesian unit vectors $\mathbf{e}_{x,T}$, $\mathbf{e}_{y,T}$ and $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ determine the orientation of the principal axes of such a trap. The magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ is then in general a linear combination of *all* three principal axis vectors: $\mathbf{B} = B_{x,T}\mathbf{e}_{x,T} + B_{y,T}\mathbf{e}_{y,T} + B_{z,T}\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$. For simplicity we restrict our considerations in the following to the special case, when the magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ and the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap span a symmetry plane of the trap, say the plane $r_y = 0$. Then we have in (13):

$$\qquad (14)$$

$$r_{x,T} = r_x\left(\vartheta_T\right) = \cos\left(\vartheta_T\right)r_x + \sin\left(\vartheta_T\right)r_z$$
$$r_{y,T} = r_y\left(\vartheta_T\right) = r_y$$
$$r_{z,T} = r_z\left(\vartheta_T\right) = -\sin\left(\vartheta_T\right)r_x + \cos\left(\vartheta_T\right)r_z$$

, i.e. the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap is turned by an angle ϑ_T around the rotation axes $\mathbf{e}_{y,T} \perp \mathbf{B}$ (see Fig.1).

As is indicated in Fig.1, the selfconsistent solution of (11) for the density distribution $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$ reveals, that the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,0}$ of the Thomas-Fermi cloud $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ is rotated away
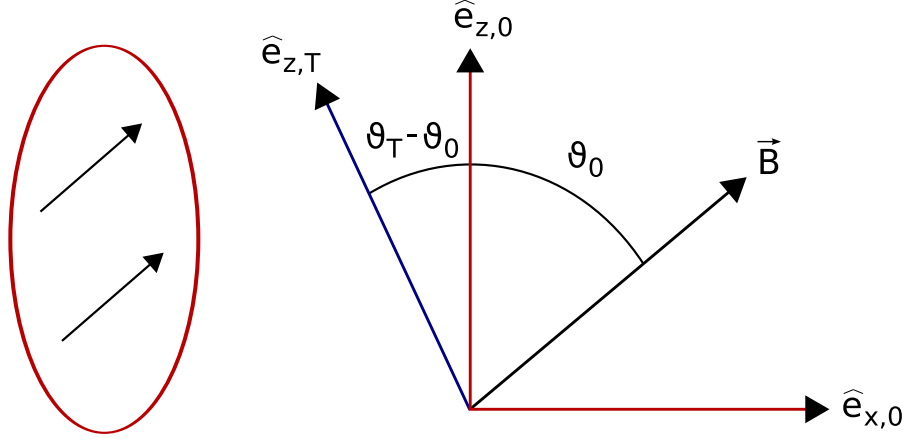
FIG. 1. (Color online) Orientation of principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of harmonic trap and orientation of principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,0}$ of Thomas-Fermi ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ relative to the spin polarizing external magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$. The inset on the left hand side corresponds to a cut of $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ with the symmetry plane $y = 0$. Arrows indicate the orientation of the spin polarizing magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ relative to the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,0}$ of $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$.

from the direction of the external field by an angle $\vartheta_0 \neq \vartheta_T$. Accordingly, the density profile associated with the ellipsoidal domain $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ has the general form

$$n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) = n_0 \left(1 - \frac{\widetilde{r}_x^2}{\lambda_x^2} - \frac{\widetilde{r}_y^2}{\lambda_y^2} - \frac{\widetilde{r}_z^2}{\lambda_z^2} \right) \tag{15}$$

where

$$\tag{16}$$

$$r_x \left(\vartheta_0 \right) = \widetilde{r}_x = \cos \left(\vartheta_0 \right) r_x + \sin \left(\vartheta_0 \right) r_z$$

$$r_y \left(\vartheta_0 \right) = \widetilde{r}_y = r_y$$

$$r_z \left(\vartheta_0 \right) = \widetilde{r}_z = - \sin \left(\vartheta_0 \right) r_x + \cos \left(\vartheta_0 \right) r_z$$

Only in the highly symmetric case $\vartheta_T = 0$ the principal axis vector $\mathbf{e}_{z,0}$ of the ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ is orientated parallel to $\mathbf{B}$. For $0 < \vartheta_T < \frac{\pi}{2}$ it is found from the selfconsistent solution for the density profile $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$, that $\vartheta_0 \neq \vartheta_T$, i.e. the principal-axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,0}$ of $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ is never in alignment with the field $\mathbf{B}$, nor is it in alignment with the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap (see Fig.1 and Fig.2).
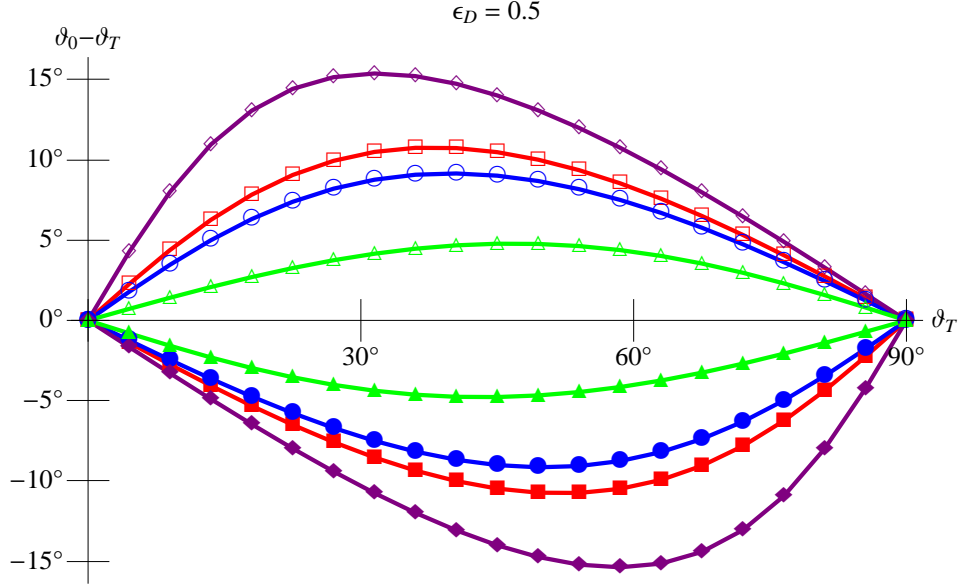
FIG. 2. (Color online) Angle difference $\vartheta_0 - \vartheta_T$ vs. trap orientation angle ϑ_T for selfconsistent groundstate density profile $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$. The curves shown correspond to a dipole interaction strength $\varepsilon_D = 0.5$ and to various frequency ratios $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z$ of the harmonic trap: a) $2 : 6 : 3$ purple empty diamond ; aa) $3 : 6 : 2$ purple full diamond; b) $3 : 2 : 6$ red empty square; bb) $6 : 2 : 3$ red full square; c) $1 : 2 : 2$ blue empty circle; cc) $2 : 2 : 1$ blue full circle; d) $2 : 3 : 6$ green empty triangle; dd) $6 : 3 : 2$ green full triangle.

The particle density distribution $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$ inside the Thomas-Fermi ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ is stratified. Like an onion it consists of a series of thin homoeoidal shells of constant density

$$n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) = n_0 \left(1 - \nu^2\right) = const \tag{17}$$

$$0 \leq \nu \leq 1$$

Strata of equal density thus correspond to ellipsoidal shells concentric and similar to the bounding ellipsoidal shell $\partial\mathbb{D}_{TF}$, but with scaled semi-axes $\nu\lambda_a$.

For a general tri-axial ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ the normalization integral

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3r' n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}') = N \tag{18}$$

leads to

$$N = \frac{8\pi}{15}\lambda_x\lambda_y\lambda_z n_0 \tag{19}$$

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So, the problem is to determine from (11) the three semi axes λ_x, λ_y, λ_z, the orientational angle ϑ_0 and the chemical potential μ.

As has been emphasized by Eberlein et al. in [2] the central task in solving the Thomas-Fermi integral equation (11) is to calculate the potential function

$$\phi_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3r' \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}') \tag{20}$$

for a *heterogeneous* particle density distribution $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$. Then, because

$$-\nabla^2 \phi_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) = n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) \tag{21}$$

, the Thomas-Fermi integral equation (11)

$$(1 - \varepsilon_D) n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) - 3\varepsilon_D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2} \phi_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu - V_T(\mathbf{r})}{g_s} \tag{22}$$

becomes (in free space) equivalent to a partial differential equation of potential theory:

$$\tag{23}$$

$$-\left[(1 - \varepsilon_D) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_y^2} \right) + (1 + 2\varepsilon_D) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2} \right] \phi_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu - V_T(\mathbf{r})}{g_s}$$

In order that the differential operator on the left hand side is positive definite it is required that

$$-\frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon_D < 1 \tag{24}$$

Due to the d_{z^2}-anisotropy of the dipole-dipole interaction between two *spin-polarized* atoms at position $\mathbf{r}$ and $\mathbf{r}'$ the dipole-dipole interaction part of the potential $U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$ is attractive **or** repulsive, depending on the orientation of the distance vector $\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'$ relative to the field vector $\mathbf{B}$. So, if $\varepsilon_D > 1$ or $\varepsilon_D < -\frac{1}{2}$, attractive forces prevail and the system will collapse. Of course, a better criterion for stability is to calculate the frequencies of the collective modes of the dipolar interacting BEC. We shall present in the next section new results for quadrupolar like modes of the density fluctuations around the groundstate density profile $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$.

The differential equation (23) makes it manifest, that the integral operator with integration domain $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ and kernel $\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}$ in the Thomas-Fermi integral equation (22) for $\mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{D}_{TF}$ maps a *quadratic* form $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$ spanned by the linearly independent basis functions $\{1, r_a r_b\}_{a \leq b \in \{x,y,z\}}$ into a *quartic* form $\phi_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$ spanned by linearly independent basis functions $\{1, r_a r_b, r_a r_b r_c r_d\}_{a \leq b \leq c \leq d \in \{x,y,z\}}$. Because for a *harmonic* trap potential $V_T(\mathbf{r})$ the right

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hand side of (23) is (by definition) a quadratic form, the problem would be exactly solved, provided the coefficients of the quadratic form presented by the derivatives $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_a^2}\phi_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$ of the potential function (20) can be found.

We describe now a very convenient method to determine the coefficients of the quadratic form $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2}\phi_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$, which is all we need to solve the Thomas-Fermi integral equation (22). As a matter of fact, three-dimensional integrals of the type

$$\Phi_l(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{1}{4\pi}\int_{\mathbb{D}} d^3s' \frac{1}{|\mathbf{s}-\mathbf{s}'|}\left(1 - \frac{s_x'^2}{\lambda_x^2} - \frac{s_y'^2}{\lambda_y^2} - \frac{s_z'^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right)^l \tag{25}$$

$$l = 0,1,2,3,...$$

$$\mathbb{D} = \left\{\mathbf{s}' \in \mathbb{R}^3|\ \frac{s_x'^2}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{s_y'^2}{\lambda_y^2} + \frac{s_z'^2}{\lambda_z^2} \leq 1\right\}$$

have been calculated analytically by S. Chandrasekhar [15] in his magisterial treatment of the ellipsoidal figures of equilibrium of gravitating and rotating gas clouds in astrophysics. He showed, that $\Phi_l(\mathbf{s})$ can be represented *exactly* in terms of singularity free fast convergent *one-dimensional* integrals. Chandrasekhar's result for the three-dimensional integral $\Phi_l(\mathbf{s})$ at an *internal* point of the ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}$ is:

$$\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{D}_{TF} \tag{26}$$

$$l = 0,1,2,3,...$$

$$\Phi_l(\mathbf{s}) = \frac{\lambda_x\lambda_y\lambda_z}{4}\frac{1}{l+1}\int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{\left[(\lambda_x^2+u)(\lambda_y^2+u)(\lambda_z^2+u)\right]}}\left(1 - \frac{s_x^2}{\lambda_x^2+u} - \frac{s_y^2}{\lambda_y^2+u} - \frac{s_z^2}{\lambda_z^2+u}\right)^{l+1}$$

To solve the Thomas-Fermi integral equation we now make use of this result for the special case $l = 1$. Because the Cartesian coordinates $\widetilde{r}_b$ of a point presented in the principal axes frame of the Thomas-Fermi ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ are connected to the Cartesian coordinates r_a of that same point in the laboratory frame by a rotation,

$$r_b(\vartheta_0) = \widetilde{r}_b = \sum_{a\in\{x,y,z\}} \mathcal{R}_{ba}(\vartheta_0;\mathbf{e}_y)r_a \tag{27}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{ba}(\vartheta_0;\mathbf{e}_y) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\vartheta_0) & 0 & \sin(\vartheta_0) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin(\vartheta_0) & 0 & \cos(\vartheta_0) \end{bmatrix}_{ba}$$

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, and taking into account that under such a rotation $\mathcal{R}\left(\vartheta_0; \mathbf{e}_y\right)$ we have $\left|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'\right| = \left|\widetilde{\mathbf{r}} - \widetilde{\mathbf{r}}'\right|$, we immediately see that the potential function

$$\phi_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right) = n_0 \Phi_1\left[\widetilde{\mathbf{r}}\left(\mathbf{r}\right)\right] \tag{28}$$

at a position $\mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{D}_{TF}$ is a *quartic* form with regard to the linearly independent basis functions $\left\{1, r_a r_b, r_a r_b r_c r_d\right\}_{a \leq b \leq c \leq d \in \{x,y,z\}}$. As a second order derivative of a quartic the function $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2}\phi_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right)$ is then manifestly a quadratic form, spanned by a linear combination of the basis functions $\left\{1, \widetilde{r}_x^2, \widetilde{r}_y^2, \widetilde{r}_z^2, \widetilde{r}_x\widetilde{r}_z\right\}$, or taking into account (27), it is spanned by a linear combination of the basis functions $\left\{1, r_x^2, r_y^2, r_z^2, r_x r_z\right\}$. The transformation from one basis system to the other is accomplished by the orthogonal transformation (27).

The coefficients c_{ab} of the quadratic form

$$\mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{D}_{TF} \tag{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2}\phi_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right) = \frac{n_0}{2}\left(-c_{00} + c_{xx}r_x^2 + c_{yy}r_y^2 + c_{zz}r_z^2 + c_{xz}r_x r_z\right)$$

depend on the trap orientation angle ϑ_0 and the semi-axes λ_x, λ_y, λ_z of the ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ via the following one-dimensional integrals:

$$a, b \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{30}$$

$$I_a\left(\lambda_x, \lambda_y, \lambda_z\right) = \lambda_x \lambda_y \lambda_z \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2 + u\right)\left(\lambda_y^2 + u\right)\left(\lambda_z^2 + u\right)}} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_a^2 + u\right)}$$

$$I_{ab}\left(\lambda_x, \lambda_y, \lambda_z\right) = \lambda_x \lambda_y \lambda_z \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2 + u\right)\left(\lambda_y^2 + u\right)\left(\lambda_z^2 + u\right)}} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_a^2 + u\right)\left(\lambda_b^2 + u\right)}$$

In the appendix A some of the properties of these so called *index integrals* are listed. We

find

$$(31)$$

$$c_{00} = \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_x + \cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_z$$

$$c_{xx} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \cos^2(\vartheta_0)\sin^2(\vartheta_0)(I_{xx} + I_{zz}) + \left[\cos^4(\vartheta_0) + \sin^4(\vartheta_0)\right] I_{zx} \\ +2\sin^2(\vartheta_0)\cos^2(\vartheta_0)(I_{xx} - 2I_{zx} + I_{zz}) \end{array} \right]$$

$$c_{yy} = \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xy} + \cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{zy}$$

$$c_{zz} = 3 \cdot \left[\sin^4(\vartheta_0) I_{xx} + \cos^4(\vartheta_0) I_{zz} + 2\sin^2(\vartheta_0)\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{zx} \right]$$

$$c_{xz} = 6\sin(\vartheta_0)\cos(\vartheta_0) \left[\sin^2(\vartheta_0)(I_{xx} - I_{zx}) + \cos^2(\vartheta_0)(I_{zx} - I_{zz}) \right]$$

It is advantageous to work in the geometry under consideration not with the basis functions $\left\{1, r_x^2, r_y^2, r_z^2, r_x r_z\right\}$, but with the basis functions $\left\{1, \widetilde{r}_x^2, \widetilde{r}_y^2, \widetilde{r}_z^2, \widetilde{r}_x \widetilde{r}_z\right\}$ obtained by a rotation of the coordinate system around the axis $\mathbf{e}_y$ by the trap orientation angle ϑ_0 as defined in (27). The exact solution of the Thomas-Fermi integral equation (22) is then obtained inserting the corresponding explicit expressions for the quadratic form $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2}\phi_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$ and the trap potential $V_T(\mathbf{r})$. From the condition, that the prefactors of the linearly independent basis functions $\left\{1, \widetilde{r}_x^2, \widetilde{r}_y^2, \widetilde{r}_z^2, \widetilde{r}_x \widetilde{r}_z\right\}$ in (22) should vanish identically, the following set of coupled selfconsistency equations is found:

$$\left\{ 1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \left[\sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_x + \cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_z \right] \right\} n_0 = \frac{\mu}{g_s} \tag{32}$$

$$(33)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{1-\varepsilon_D}{\lambda_x^2} \\ \\ +\frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{zx} + 3\sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xx}\right] \end{array} \right\} n_0 = \frac{m^\star}{2g_s}\left[\omega_x^2\cos^2(\vartheta_T - \vartheta_0) + \omega_z^2\sin^2(\vartheta_T - \vartheta_0)\right]$$

$$\begin{equation} \tag{34} \end{equation}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \dfrac{1-\varepsilon_D}{\lambda_y^2} \\[2ex] +\dfrac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)I_{zy}+\sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)I_{xy}\right] \end{array} \right\} n_0 = \dfrac{m^\star}{2g_s}\omega_y^2$$

$$\begin{equation} \tag{35} \end{equation}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \dfrac{1-\varepsilon_D}{\lambda_z^2} \\[2ex] +\dfrac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\left[3\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)I_{zz}+\sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)I_{xz}\right] \end{array} \right\} n_0 = \dfrac{m^\star}{2g_s}\left[\omega_x^2\sin^2\left(\vartheta_T-\vartheta_0\right)+\omega_z^2\cos^2\left(\vartheta_T-\vartheta_0\right)\right]$$

$$\begin{equation} \tag{36} \end{equation}$$

$$\frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\sin\left(2\vartheta_0\right)I_{xz}\, n_0 = \frac{m^\star}{2g_s}\frac{\omega_x^2-\omega_z^2}{2}\cdot\sin\left(2\vartheta_T-2\vartheta_0\right)$$

The normalization condition connects the density n_0 at the center of the Thomas-Fermi domain $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ to the product of the semi-axes:

$$n_0 = \frac{15}{8\pi}\frac{N}{\lambda_x\lambda_y\lambda_z} \tag{37}$$

Let us first write the selfconsistency equations without dipole interaction setting $\varepsilon_D = 0$. There follows

$$n_0^{(0)} = \frac{\mu^{(0)}}{g_s}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left[\lambda_a^{(0)}\right]^2} = \frac{m^\star}{2\mu^{(0)}}\omega_a^2 \tag{38}$$

Using the normalization

$$n_0^{(0)} = \frac{15}{8\pi}\frac{N}{\lambda_x^{(0)}\lambda_y^{(0)}\lambda_z^{(0)}} \tag{39}$$

and introducing the definitions

$$\omega = \left(\omega_x\omega_y\omega_z\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \tag{40}$$

$$a_\omega = \left(\frac{\hbar}{m^\star\omega}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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we obtain for the chemical potential $\mu^{(0)}$ and the semi-axes $\lambda_a^{(0)}$ of a BEC inside an anisotropic harmonic trap in the Thomas-Fermi regime well known results:

$$\mu^{(0)}(N) = \left(\frac{15}{4\pi}\frac{4\pi N a_s}{a_\omega}\right)^{\frac{2}{5}}\frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \tag{41}$$

$$\lambda_a^{(0)}(N) = \left(\frac{2\mu^{(0)}}{m^\star\omega_a^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_a}\Lambda \tag{42}$$

$$\Lambda = a_\omega\left(\frac{15}{4\pi}\frac{4\pi N a_s}{a_\omega}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

The exponent $\frac{2}{5}$ is characteristic for the large N scaling of the chemical potential $\mu^{(0)}(N)$ of a BEC confined inside a *harmonic* trap [1].

The ensuing calculations simplify making use of elementary scaling relations that hold for single index and double index integrals:

$$I_a(\lambda_x,\lambda_y,\lambda_z) = I_a\left(\frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z},\frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_z},1\right) \equiv \overline{I}_a \tag{43}$$

$$\lambda_c^2\, I_{ab}(\lambda_x,\lambda_y,\lambda_z) = \frac{\lambda_c^2}{\lambda_z^2}\, I_{ab}\left(\frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z},\frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_z},1\right) \equiv \frac{\lambda_c^2}{\lambda_z^2}\,\overline{I}_{ab}$$

Using the obvious relation

$$\frac{n_0}{n_0^{(0)}} = \frac{\lambda_x^{(0)}\lambda_y^{(0)}\lambda_z^{(0)}}{\lambda_x\lambda_y\lambda_z} \tag{44}$$

the selfconsistency problem posed by (32)-(36) may then be reduced to three coupled equations for the ratios $\frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}$, $\frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_z}$ and the equilibrium orientation angle ϑ_0 as functions of the trap orientation angle ϑ_T , the trap frequencies ω_a and the dipole interaction strength parameter ε_D :

$$\tag{45}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2} = \frac{\omega_x^2\sin^2(\vartheta_T-\vartheta_0)+\omega_z^2\cos^2(\vartheta_T-\vartheta_0)}{\omega_x^2\cos^2(\vartheta_T-\vartheta_0)+\omega_z^2\sin^2(\vartheta_T-\vartheta_0)}\cdot\frac{1-\varepsilon_D+\frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{zx}+3\sin^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{xx}\right]}{1-\varepsilon_D+\frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\left[3\cos^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{zz}+\sin^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{xz}\right]}$$

$$\tag{46}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} = \frac{\omega_x^2\sin^2(\vartheta_T-\vartheta_0)+\omega_z^2\cos^2(\vartheta_T-\vartheta_0)}{\omega_y^2}\cdot\frac{1-\varepsilon_D+\frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{yz}+\sin^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}{1-\varepsilon_D+\frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\left[3\cos^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{zz}+\sin^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{xz}\right]}$$

$$\tag{47}$$

$$\tan\left(2\vartheta_0\right) = \frac{\left(\omega_x^2 - \omega_z^2\right)\cdot\sin\left(2\vartheta_T\right)}{\left(\omega_x^2 - \omega_z^2\right)\cos\left(2\vartheta_T\right) + 3\varepsilon_D\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{xz}\frac{\omega_y^2}{1-\varepsilon_D+\frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{zy}+\sin^2(\vartheta_0)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}}$$

We have found, that the set of selfconsistency equations (45), (46) and (47) may be conveniently solved numerically by the method of fixed point iteration. Using identities like

$$\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2\left(2\vartheta_0\right)}}$$

the evaluation of trigonometric functions in the iteration process can be completely avoided.

Once the ratios $\frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}$, $\frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_z}$ and the orientation angle ϑ_0 are known, it follows directly from (35) and (59):

$$\tag{48}$$

$$\lambda_z = \left[\frac{\frac{\omega_z^2}{\omega_x\omega_y}}{\frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}\frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_z}}\frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\left[3\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{zz} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xz}\right]}{\frac{\omega_x^2}{\omega_z^2}\sin^2\left(\vartheta_T - \vartheta_0\right) + \cos^2\left(\vartheta_T - \vartheta_0\right)}\right]^{\frac{1}{5}}\lambda_z^{(0)}$$

$$\lambda_x = \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}\lambda_z \;\; ; \;\; \lambda_y = \frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_z}\lambda_z$$

For the special case of an *isotropic* harmonic trap [1] the principal effect of the dipole-dipole interaction on the groundstate density profile $n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right)$ of a dipolar interacting BEC is the well known elongation of the semi-axis λ_z parallel to $\mathbf{B}$, and the distortion of the semi-axes $\lambda_x = \lambda_y$ perpendicular to $\mathbf{B}$ towards smaller values:

$$\frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{5}\varepsilon_D + ...}{1 + \frac{2}{5}\varepsilon_D + ...} \tag{49}$$

In Fig.2 and Fig.3 selfconsistent solutions of the coupled equations (45), (46) and (47) for the equilibrium angle $\vartheta_0 - \vartheta_T$ and the semi-axes λ_a are plotted as functions of the trap orientation angle ϑ_T for various magnetic dipole interaction strength parameters ε_D assuming a tri-axial trap anisotropy ratio $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 6 : 3 : 2$.

Once the semi-axes λ_a of the particle density $n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right)$ (15) are determined, then (44) gives us the value n_0 of the density of the ellipsoidal shaped BEC at its center. In Fig.4 the ratio $\frac{n_0}{n_0^{(0)}}$ is plotted vs. the trap orientation angle ϑ_T , the inset showing for selected trap orientation angles $\vartheta_T \in \left\{0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right\}$ cuts of the corresponding selfconsistently determined
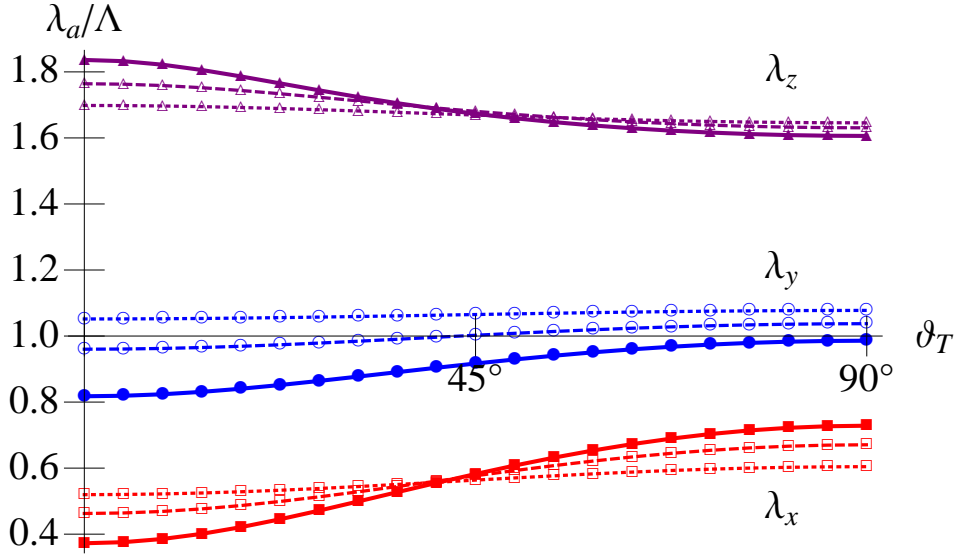
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FIG. 3. (Color online) Plot of semi-axes λ_x , λ_y and λ_z of selfconsistent groundstate density profile $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$ vs. trap orientation angle ϑ_T for various dipolar interaction strength ε_D: a) $\varepsilon_D = 0.2$ dotted line ; b) $\varepsilon_D = 0.5$ dashed line; c) $\varepsilon_D = 0.8$ solid line. The ratio of trap frequencies is $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 6 : 3 : 2$.

Thomas-Fermi ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ with the symmetry plane $y = 0$. For a prolate trap the density is largest for $\vartheta_T = 0$, because then the net mutual dipole force between atom pairs inside the domain $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ is attractive. As ϑ_T increases the density n_0 becomes smaller and assumes a minimum at $\vartheta_T = 90°$, because for a parallel alignment the net mutual dipole force between atom pairs inside the domain $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ is repulsive.

Finally, there follows from (32) an explicit formula for the chemical potential:

$$\mu = \left\{ 1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \left[\sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right) \overline{I}_x + \cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right) \overline{I}_z \right] \right\} \frac{n_0}{n_0^{(0)}} \cdot \mu^{(0)}\left(N\right) \tag{50}$$

The dependence of μ on particle number N is solely described by the factor $\mu^{(0)}\left(N\right)$, i.e. the ratio $\frac{\mu}{\mu^{(0)}}$ is independent on particle number N. In Fig. 5 the chemical potential μ is plotted vs. the trap orientation angle ϑ_T for different values of the dipole interaction strength ε_D.While for an *isotropic* harmonic trap the chemical potential μ doesn't change to first order in ε_D , one finds for an *anisotropic* harmonic trap, making a straightforward expansion to the first order in the dipole interaction strength ε_D , for the case of an oblate
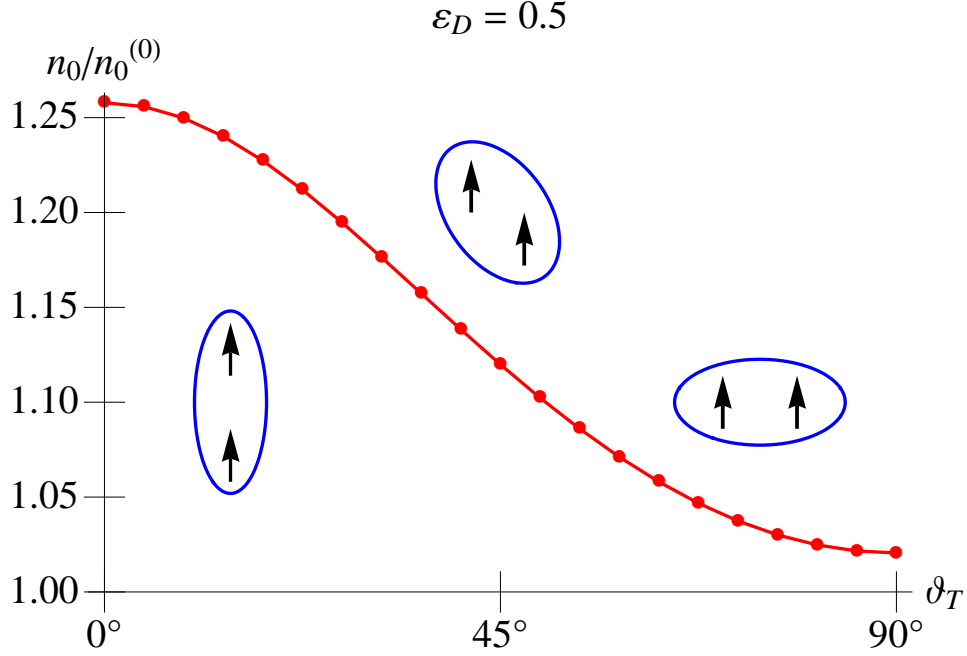
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FIG. 4. (Color online) Selfconsistent particle density n_0 at center position of anisotropic harmonic trap plotted vs. trap orientation angle ϑ_T. The inset displays cuts of the Thomas-Fermi ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ with the symmetry plane $y = 0$ for trap orientation angles $\vartheta_T = 0°$, $\vartheta_T = 45°$ and $\vartheta_T = 90°$. The ratio of trap frequencies is $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 2 : 2 : 1$, the dipole interaction strength is $\varepsilon_D = 0.5$

.

(pancake shaped) trap that $\left[\frac{d\mu}{d\varepsilon_D}\right]_{\varepsilon_D=0} > 0$, and for a prolate (cigar shaped) trap that $\left[\frac{d\mu}{d\varepsilon_D}\right]_{\varepsilon_D=0} < 0$, respectively.

The displayed characteristic dependence of chemical potential μ on the trap orientation angle ϑ_T should be observable as the release energy E_r of a spin-polarized dipolar interacting BEC confined in a harmonic trap, when the trap potential is suddenly switched off to zero, and subsequently the dilute atom gas cloud undergoes a *ballistic* expansion [4]. We find within the range of validity of the Thomas-Fermi approximation that there holds also in the presence of long ranged dipole-dipole interactions

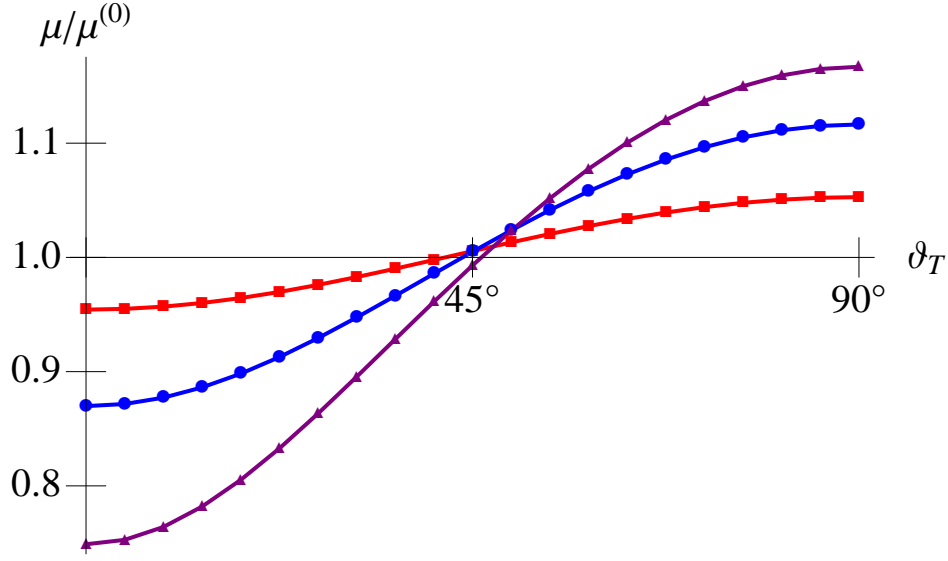$$E_r = E_{int} = \frac{2}{7}\mu N \tag{51}$$

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FIG. 5. (Color online) Chemical potential μ vs. trap orientation angle ϑ_T for different values of dipole interaction strength. a) $\varepsilon_D = 0.2$ red square ; b) $\varepsilon_D = 0.5$ blue circle ; c) $\varepsilon_D = 0.8$ purple triangle. The ratio of trap frequencies is $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 6 : 3 : 2$.

As a matter of fact, the total energy

$$E = \left\langle \widehat{H} \right\rangle_\Psi = \left\langle \widehat{H}_{kin} + \widehat{H}_{pot} + \widehat{H}_{int} \right\rangle_\Psi \tag{52}$$

, and the interaction energy $E_{int} = \left\langle \widehat{H}_{int} \right\rangle_\Psi$ are connected in the groundstate Ψ of the BEC, see (1), by the general relation

$$E = \mu N - E_{int} \tag{53}$$

This applies, because the *optimal* one-particle wave function $\psi(\mathbf{r})$ building the N particle groundstate Ψ solves the GP equation, so that the expectation value $\left\langle \widehat{H}_{kin} \right\rangle_\Psi$ of the kinetic energy can be re-expressed via the GP equation in terms of the chemical potential μ and the interaction energy E_{int} . On the other hand, the total energy E of the BEC is connected to the chemical potential μ by the general relation

$$\mu = \frac{\partial E}{\partial N} \tag{54}$$

It follows from (50), and the established scaling (41) of $\mu^{(0)}(N) \propto N^{\frac{2}{5}}$ for a large particle number $N \gg 1$, that up to a constant that is independent on N there also holds for a

spin-polarized dipolar BEC confined inside a *harmonic* trap the well known relation [1]

$$E = \frac{5}{7}\mu N \tag{55}$$

, and therefore:

$$E_{int} = \mu N - E = \frac{2}{7}\mu N \tag{56}$$

III.   COLLECTIVE MODES OF SMALL AMPLITUDE DENSITY OSCILLATIONS

A.   Parametrization of Low-Lying Excitations in Tri-Axial Harmonic Trap

An important test of the macroscopic quantum physics of a BEC is the study of elementary excitations above the groundstate. One technique to excite low energy collective modes of a BEC is to suddenly modify the trap potential. For example, shifting the center of the trap excites the dipole modes, that is the motion of the center of mass of a BEC cloud around its equilibrium position in a harmonic trap. Changing the curvature of the trap by switching the trap frequencies may excite the breather mode. In an anisotropic harmonic trap there also exist the so called sissors modes [12], which can be excited by rotating a principal axis of the trap, thus pushing the atom cloud in the trap away from equilibrium. A recently reported elegant new experimental technique excites a BEC by modulating the field dependence of the atomic scattering length a_s near to a magnetic Feshbach resonance [19], [18].

We calculate in this section for the case of a harmonic anisotropic trap with arbitrary trap orientation angle ϑ_T the small amplitude collective modes of a dipolar interacting spin-polarized BEC at very low energy, so that the wavelength of the excitations becomes comparable to the size of the Thomas-Fermi length Λ. For a large number $N >> 1$ of particles in the BEC the particle density $n(\mathbf{r}, t)$ and the macroscopic Josephson phase $S(\mathbf{r}, t)$ are *conjugate* variables, so that the collective dynamics of the system (ignoring a small quantum pressure) is governed by the standard canonical equations of motion of macroscopic quantum physics [1]:

$$\tag{57}$$

$$\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}S(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m^\star}\sum_{a\in\{x,y,z\}}\left(\frac{\partial S(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial r_a}\right)^2 - V_T(\mathbf{r}) - \int_{\mathbb{D}(t)} d^3r'\, U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')\, n(\mathbf{r}', t)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} n\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) + \frac{\hbar}{m^\star} \sum_{a \in \{x,y,z\}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_a} \left[n\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) \frac{\partial S\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right)}{\partial r_a} \right] = 0 \tag{58}$$

The gradient of the phase, the velocity field $\mathbf{v}\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) = \frac{\hbar}{m^\star} \nabla \delta s\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right)$, is directly connected to the density of particle current, $\mathbf{j}\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) = n\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) \mathbf{v}\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right)$ [1]. The quasiclassical Josephson equation (57) and the continuity equation (58) need to be solved subject to the normalization condition

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}(t)} d^3r \, n\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) = N \tag{59}$$

, where for a fluctuating particle density $n\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right)$ the positivity domain

$$\mathbb{D}(t) = \left\{ \mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid n\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) > 0 \right\} \tag{60}$$

depends (in principle) on time too!

Let us assume a perturbation expansion of phase and density of the form

$$S\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) = -\frac{\mu}{\hbar} \cdot t + \delta s\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) \tag{61}$$

$$n\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) = n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right) + \delta n\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right)$$

, with $\delta s\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right)$ and $\delta n\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right)$ denoting small fluctuations of phase and particle density around the groundstate of the BEC.

For convenience we work from now on, unless otherwise explicitely stated, in the principal axes frame of the Thomas-Fermi ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$. As is indicated in Fig. 1, for a trap orientation angle $\vartheta_T \neq 0$, the magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ is not aligned parallel to the principal axis vector $\mathbf{e}_{z,0}$ of the ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$. In this case the interaction energy $U\left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'\right)$ between two spin-polarized atoms at position $\mathbf{r}$ and $\mathbf{r}'$, both carrying a magnetic dipole moment $\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle = \left(2\mu_B S\right) \mathbf{m}$ orientated (anti-)parallel to $\mathbf{B}$ is then given by

$$U\left(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}'\right) = g_s \left[\left(1 - \varepsilon_D\right) \delta^{(3)}\left(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'\right) - 3\varepsilon_D \left(\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla_\mathbf{r}\right)^2 \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \right] \tag{62}$$

In the geometry under consideration the axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,0}$ of the ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ is rotated around the axis $\mathbf{e}_{y,T}$ of the trap by an angle ϑ_0 , and we assume $\mathbf{m} \perp \mathbf{e}_y$:

$$\left(\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla_\mathbf{r}\right)^2 = \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_x^2} + \cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_z^2} + \sin\left(2\vartheta_0\right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_x \partial r_z} \tag{63}$$

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Upon linearization of (57) and (58) we reproduce to order zero in the expansion the Thomas-Fermi integral equation (11) determining the equilibrium density profile $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$ and the chemical potential μ, as discussed already in the previous section.

To derive the equations of motion for the fluctuations of the phase $\delta s(\mathbf{r}, t)$ and the density $\delta n(\mathbf{r}, t)$ let us first consider for a kernel $K(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$ that couples to particle density $n(\mathbf{r}', t)$ the associated fluctuation

$$\delta K(t) = \int_{\mathbb{D}(t)} d^3 r' \; K(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \, n(\mathbf{r}', t) - \int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3 r' \; K(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \, n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}') \qquad (64)$$

In principle there are two contributions to $\delta K(t)$. One is generated by the time dependence of the density distribution, the other results from a change of the integration domain $\mathbb{D}(t)$. Introducing the Heaviside distribution

$$\Theta_H(x) = \frac{1 + \text{sign}(x)}{2} \qquad (65)$$

we rewrite (64) as

$$\delta K(t) = \int d^3 r' K(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \Theta_H[n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}') + \delta n(\mathbf{r}', t)] \, [n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}') + \delta n(\mathbf{r}', t)] \\ \\ -\Theta_H[n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}')] \, n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}') \end{array} \right\} \qquad (66)$$

An expansion to the first order in the small quantitiy δn leads to

$$\delta K(t) = \int d^3 r' K(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \, \delta n(\mathbf{r}', t) \left\{ \Theta[n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}')] + n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}') \, \delta_D[n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}')] \right\} + o\left(|\delta n|^2\right) \qquad (67)$$

, where $\delta_D(x)$ denotes the Dirac delta-distribution:

$$\delta_D(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \Theta_H(x) \qquad (68)$$

Here, the term proportional to $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}') \, \delta_D[n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}')]$ corresponds to a surface integral over the boundary $\partial \mathbb{D}_{TF}$ of the Tomas-Fermi domain $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$. However, because $n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}') \equiv 0$ for $\mathbf{r}' \in \partial \mathbb{D}_{TF}$ the value of this surface integral is zero. This means the fluctuation of the integration domain $\mathbb{D}(t)$ around the shape of the *equilibrium* cloud $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ as caused by a density fluctuation $\delta n = n(\mathbf{r}, t) - n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})$ represents only a small correction to $\delta K(t)$ beyond first order accuracy:

$$\delta K(t) = \int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3 r' K(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \, \delta n(\mathbf{r}', t) + o\left(|\delta n|^2\right) \qquad (69)$$

It follows now directly from (57) for the time derivative of the phase fluctuation $\delta s\,(\mathbf{r},t)$, substituting into (69) the special case $K\,(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}') = U\,(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')$, that

$$\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\delta s\,(\mathbf{r},t) = -\int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3r'\,U\,(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')\,\delta n\,(\mathbf{r}',t) \tag{70}$$

, and further from (58)

$$a \in \{x,y,z\} \tag{71}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\delta n\,(\mathbf{r},t) + \frac{1}{m^\star}\sum_a \frac{\partial}{\partial r_a}\left[n_{TF}\,(\mathbf{r})\,\frac{\partial}{\partial r_a}\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\delta s\,(\mathbf{r},t)\right]$$

This is the well known wave equation describing the collective density excitations of a BEC in the quantum hydrodynamic limit[1] for the case of a non local interaction potential $U\,(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')$.

In the ensuing discussion we consider the collective modes of small amplitude oscillations around the equilibrium density distribution $n_{TF}\,(\mathbf{r})$ in the trap. The corresponding density fluctuations $\delta n\,(\mathbf{r},t)$ may be expanded with respect to a set of linearly independent multinomials $\{1, r_a, r_a r_b, r_a r_b r_c, ...\}_{a\leq b\leq c...}$:

$$a,b,c \in \{x,y,z\} \tag{72}$$

$$\delta n\,(\mathbf{r},t) = \delta n^{(0)}\,(t) + \sum_a \delta n_a^{(1)}\,(t)\,r_a + \sum_{a,b}\delta n_{ab}^{(2)}\,(t)\,r_a r_b + \sum_{a,b,c}\delta n_{abc}^{(3)}\,(t)\,r_a r_b r_c...$$

We restrict here to the terms of zero order , first order and second order of the density fluctuation $\delta n\,(\mathbf{r},t)$ as described by amplitudes $\delta n^{(0)}\,(t)$, $\delta n_a^{(1)}\,(t)$ and $\delta n_{ab}^{(2)}\,(t)$, respectively. Third and higher order terms proportional to $\delta n_{abc}^{(3)}\,(t)$ etc. we shall consider elsewhere.

A very convenient approach to the determination of the small amplitude oscillations $\delta n\,(\mathbf{r},t)$ around the equilibrium density $n_{TF}\,(\mathbf{r}) \equiv n_{TF}\,(\mathbf{r};\lambda)$ is to parametrize the density fluctuations $\delta n\,(\mathbf{r},t)$ in terms of a *displacement* vectorfield $\eta\,(\mathbf{r},t)$ and in terms of a *dilatation* amplitude vector $\zeta\,(t)$:

$$\delta n\,(\mathbf{r},t) = n_{TF}\,[\mathbf{r}+\eta\,(\mathbf{r},t);\lambda+\zeta\,(t)] - n_{TF}\,(\mathbf{r};\lambda) \tag{73}$$

Neglecting small higher order terms regarding the size of the amplitudes $|\eta|$ and $|\zeta|$, a general density fluctuation $\delta n\,(\mathbf{r},t)$ around the groundstate of the BEC cloud is then

$$b \in \{x,y,z\} \tag{74}$$

$$\delta n\,(\mathbf{r},t) = \sum_b \left[\frac{\partial n_{TF}\,(\mathbf{r};\lambda)}{\partial r_b}\eta_b\,(\mathbf{r},t) + \frac{\partial n_{TF}\,(\mathbf{r};\lambda)}{\partial\lambda_b}\zeta_b\,(t)\right] + o\left(|\eta|^2 + |\zeta|^2\right)$$

It follows directly from atom number conservation, and substituting into (69) the special case $K(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \equiv 1$, that

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3 r' \delta n(\mathbf{r}', t) = 0 \tag{75}$$

Upon insertion of (74) into (75) , and using the theorem of Gauß, we see that the displacement vectorfield $\eta(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is necessarily a *solenoidal* vectorfield:

$$\operatorname{div} \eta(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0 \tag{76}$$

Making a partial integration this property of $\eta(\mathbf{r}, t)$ implies for the phase fluctuation (70):

$$b \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{77}$$

$$\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \delta s(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_b \left[\begin{array}{c} \int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3 r' \ \eta_b(\mathbf{r}', t) \frac{\partial U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')}{\partial r_b'} n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}'; \lambda) \\ \\ -\zeta_b(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_b} \int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3 r' \ U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}'; \lambda) \end{array} \right]$$

A simplification results for standard two body interaction forces among two atoms, say at position $\mathbf{r}$ and $\mathbf{r}'$, that obey Newton's law "actio = reactio":

$$\frac{\partial U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')}{\partial r_b'} = -\frac{\partial U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')}{\partial r_b} \tag{78}$$

Then a general density fluctuation $\delta n(\mathbf{r}, t)$ around equilibrium, as parametrized by (74) in terms of a solenoidal displacement $\eta(\mathbf{r}, t)$ and a *dilatation* amplitude $\zeta(t)$, is connected to the time derivative of the fluctuation $\delta s(\mathbf{r}, t)$ of the Josephson phase by

$$b \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{79}$$

$$\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \delta s(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\sum_b \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_b} \int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3 r' U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}'; \lambda) \ \eta_b(\mathbf{r}', t) \\ \\ +\zeta_b(t) \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_b} \int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3 r' \ U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}'; \lambda) \end{array} \right]$$

Indeed, this exact representation of the quasiclassical hydrodynamic phase fluctuations of a BEC for interactions $U(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$ that obey (78) represents a convenient starting point for our analytic calculation of the collective density oscillations of a spin-polarized dipolar interacting BEC in a trap.

Like the density fluctuations in (72) we may also expand the Cartesian components

$\eta_a(\mathbf{r}, t)$ of the displacement vectorfield:

$$a, b, c \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{80}$$

$$\eta_a(\mathbf{r}, t) = \eta_a^{(0)}(t) + \sum_b \eta_{ab}^{(1)}(t)\, r_b + \sum_{b,c} \eta_{abc}^{(2)}(t)\, r_b r_c ....$$

The zero order term $\eta_a^{(0)}(t)$ describes a *homogeneous* displacement of the center of mass of a BEC cloud in a trap. Actually, any system of particles that interact via two-body forces obeying to (78), has the property that the motion of the center of mass separates from the equations of motion of the other degrees of freedom of the system. As a result the frequency of the dipole modes of a trapped atom gas cloud is independent on any such interactions, because the center of mass of the cloud moves like a single particle of mass $Nm^\star$ in the external trap potential $V_T(\mathbf{r})$. For a harmonic trap the frequencies of the dipole modes coincide therefore with the bare frequencies ω_a of the trap. In experiments this feature is useful to measure and calibrate the trap frequencies.

The first order terms $\eta_{ab}^{(1)}(t)$ together with the displacement amplitudes $\zeta_b(t)$ are connected to density oscillations with s-wave and d-wave symmetry. Second order displacement amplitudes like $\eta_{abc}^{(2)}(t)$ are connected to the octupolar collective density excitations $\delta n_{abc}^{(3)}(t)$. These and even higher order modes we shall consider elsewhere.

It follows directly from (74) that only certain linear combinations of the first order displacement amplitudes $\eta_{ab}^{(1)}(t)$ together with the dilatation amplitudes $\zeta_b(t)$ couple to s-wave and d-wave symmetry density oscillation amplitudes $\delta n^{(0)}(t)$ and $\delta n_{ab}^{(2)}(t)$, while the homogeneous zero order displacement amplitudes $\eta_a^{(0)}(t)$ couple to the dipole modes:

$$\tag{81}$$

$$\delta n(\mathbf{r}, t) = 2n_0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_x^2}\rho_{xx}(t)r_x^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2}\rho_{yy}(t)r_y^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2}\rho_{zz}(t)r_z^2 \\[2ex] -\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{r_x^2}{\lambda_x^2} - \frac{r_y^2}{\lambda_y^2} - \frac{r_z^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right)\rho_{00}(t) \\[2ex] +\sum_{a<b} \frac{1}{\lambda_a \lambda_b}\rho_{ab}(t)r_a r_b \\[2ex] +\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2}\rho_x(t)r_x + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2}\rho_y(t)r_y + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2}\rho_z(t)r_z \end{bmatrix}$$

, where

$$a, b \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{82}$$

$$\rho_{ab}(t) = \delta_{ab} \left[\frac{\zeta_a(t)}{\lambda_a} - \eta_{aa}^{(1)}(t) \right] - (1 - \delta_{ab}) \lambda_a \lambda_b \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_a^2} \eta_{ab}^{(1)}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_b^2} \eta_{ba}^{(1)}(t) \right]$$

$$\rho_{00}(t) = \sum_a \rho_{aa}(t)$$

$$\rho_a(t) = -\eta_a^{(0)}(t)$$

Particle number conservation implies the solenoidal constraint

$$\eta_{xx}^{(1)}(t) + \eta_{yy}^{(1)}(t) + \eta_{zz}^{(1)}(t) = 0 \tag{83}$$

, so that there follows immediately

$$\rho_{00}(t) = \sum_a \rho_{aa}(t) = \frac{\zeta_x(t)}{\lambda_x} + \frac{\zeta_y(t)}{\lambda_y} + \frac{\zeta_z(t)}{\lambda_z} \tag{84}$$

In general, a BEC cloud may get excited by a combination of actions, involving translations of the trap minimum, rotations of the trap axes, or changes of the curvature of the trap. The homogeneous displacement amplitudes $\eta_a^{(0)}(t)$ correspond to infinitesimal translations of the position of the center of the BEC cloud. Thus, a density oscillation with a dipolar p-wave symmetry proportional to $\rho_a(t)$ can be excited by a translation of the minimum of the trap. Being mainly interested in the effect of interactions on the collective modes, however, we set in the following without loss of generality $\eta_a^{(0)}(t) = 0$. With regard to the first order off diagonal displacement amplitudes $\eta_{ab}^{(1)}(t)$ we easily identify anti-symmetric displacement amplitudes $\eta_{ab}^{(1)}(t) = -\eta_{ba}^{(1)}(t)$ as *infinitesimal rotations* around a rotation axis perpendicular to the $r_a r_b$-plane, while symmetric off diagonal amplitudes $\eta_{ab}^{(1)}(t) = \eta_{ba}^{(1)}(t)$ correspond to *transverse shear*. So, in the geometry under consideration density oscillations with a quadrupolar d_{ab}-symmetry proportional to $\rho_{ab}(t)$ can be excited by rotations or by transversal shear of the trap. Density oscillations displaying an isotropic $s-$wave symmetry proportional to $\rho_{00}(t)$, and also showing a quadrupolar d_z^2-wave or $d_{x^2-y^2}$-wave symmetry proportional to certain linear combinations of the diagonal amplitudes $\rho_{aa}(t)$, can be excited by a sudden change of the curvature of the trap.

According to (79) the time derivative $\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \delta s(\mathbf{r}, t)$ of a phase fluctuation associated with

such a density fluctuation $\delta n\left(\mathbf{r},t\right)$ is given by

$$a,b,c \in \{x,y,z\} \tag{85}$$

$$\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\delta s\left(\mathbf{r},t\right) = -g_s \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{b,c}\eta_{bc}^{(1)}(t)\frac{\partial}{\partial r_b}\left[\begin{array}{c}(1-\varepsilon_D)\,n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right)r_c \\ \\ -3\varepsilon_D\,\left(\mathbf{m}\cdot\nabla_{\mathbf{r}}\right)^2\frac{1}{4\pi}\int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}}d^3r'\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}'\right)\,r_c'\end{array}\right] \\ \\ +\sum_a\zeta_a\left(t\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial\lambda_a}\left[\begin{array}{c}(1-\varepsilon_D)\,n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right) \\ \\ -3\varepsilon_D\,\left(\mathbf{m}\cdot\nabla_{\mathbf{r}}\right)^2\frac{1}{4\pi}\int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}}d^3r'\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}'\right)\end{array}\right]\end{array}\right\}$$

The three-dimensional integrals over the Thomas-Fermi ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ we express now as one-dimensional integrals using Chandrasekhar's integrals (25) and (26):

$$\frac{1}{4\pi}\int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}}d^3r'\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}'\right) = n_0\Phi_1\left(\mathbf{r}\right) \tag{86}$$

, and also

$$\tag{87}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi}\int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}}d^3r'\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}'\right)\,r_c' = -\,n_0\frac{\lambda_c^2}{4}\frac{\partial}{\partial r_c}\Phi_2\left(\mathbf{r}\right)$$

The crucial trick to proof this representation for the first moment of the Thomas-Fermi density profile $n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right)$ is to use the identity

$$n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right)r_c = \left(-n_0\frac{\lambda_c^2}{4}\frac{\partial}{\partial r_c}\right)\left(1-\frac{r_x^2}{\lambda_x^2}-\frac{r_y^2}{\lambda_y^2}-\frac{r_z^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right)^2 \tag{88}$$

One finds then upon partial integration a surface integral over the boundary $\partial\mathbb{D}_{TF}$, and a volume integral over the Thomas-Fermi domain $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$. However, the surface integral vanishes identically taking into account that $n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}'\right)\equiv 0$ for $\mathbf{r}'\in\partial\mathbb{D}_{TF}$. So only the volume integral contributes, confirming the result (87).

The wave equation (71) for the density fluctuations we rewrite now

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\delta n\left(\mathbf{r},t\right) + \frac{1}{m^\star}\left\{\begin{array}{l}n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right)\nabla_r^2\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\delta s\left(\mathbf{r},t\right) \\ \\ +\sum_a\frac{\partial n_{TF}\left(\mathbf{r}\right)}{\partial r_a}\frac{\partial}{\partial r_a}\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\delta s\left(\mathbf{r},t\right)\end{array}\right\} \tag{89}$$

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To calculate the term $\nabla_r^2 \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \delta s\,(\mathbf{r}, t)$ we need

$$l = 1, 2, ... \tag{90}$$

$$\nabla_r^2 \Phi_l\,(\mathbf{r}) = -\left(1 - \frac{r_x^2}{\lambda_x^2} - \frac{r_y^2}{\lambda_y^2} - \frac{r_z^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right)^l$$

Straightforward calculations lead to

$$\nabla_r^2 \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \delta s\,(\mathbf{r}, t) \tag{91}$$

$$= -4 g_s n_0 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (1 - \varepsilon_D)\left[\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2}\rho_{xx}\,(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2}\rho_{yy}\,(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2}\rho_{zz}\,(t)\right] \\[2ex] +3\varepsilon_D\left[\frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2}\rho_{zz}\,(t) + \frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2}\rho_{xx}\,(t) + \frac{\sin(2\vartheta_0)}{2\lambda_x\lambda_z}\rho_{xz}\,(t)\right] \\[2ex] + \left[\begin{array}{c}\frac{1-\varepsilon_D}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2}\right) \\[1ex] +\frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\left(\frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} + \frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2}\right)\end{array}\right]\rho_{00}\,(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

Likewise we obtain

$$a, b, c \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{92}$$

$$\sum_a \frac{\partial n_{TF}\,(\mathbf{r})}{\partial r_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_a} \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \delta s\,(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$= -4 n_0^2 g_s \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} (1 - \varepsilon_D)\sum_{a,c} \frac{r_a}{\lambda_a^2}\left[\frac{1}{\lambda_a^2}\eta_{ac}^{(1)}\,(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_c^2}\eta_{ca}^{(1)}\,(t)\right] r_c \\[3ex] -\frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \sum_{a,b,c} \frac{r_a}{4\lambda_a^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_a}\left[\eta_{bc}^{(1)}\,(t) \lambda_c^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_b \partial r_c}(\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla_\mathbf{r})^2 \Phi_2\,(\mathbf{r})\right] \\[3ex] -(1 - \varepsilon_D)\sum_{a,b} \frac{\zeta_b(t)}{\lambda_b}(1 + 2\delta_{ab})\frac{r_a^2}{\lambda_a^4} \\[3ex] +\frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \sum_{a,b} \frac{r_a}{\lambda_a^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_a}\left[\zeta_b\,(t)\left(-\frac{1}{\lambda_b} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_b}\right)(\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla_\mathbf{r})^2 \Phi_1\,(\mathbf{r})\right] \end{array} \right]$$

A glance at Chandrasekhar's representation (26) for the potential functions $\Phi_l\,(\mathbf{r})$ of inhomogenous ellipsoids reveals, that for a point $\mathbf{r}$ inside the ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ the potential function for $l = 1$ is a 4-th order multinomial in the variables $\{1, r_x^2, r_y^2, r_z^2\}$ with coefficients proportional to the index integrals I_a and I_{ab}, and for $l = 2$ it is a 6-th order multinomial with coefficients proportional to the index integrals I_a, I_{ab} and I_{abc} (see appendix A). The task to calculate the term (92) is therefore reduced to calculate linear combinations of derivatives

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of certain multinomials in the variables $\{1, r_x^2, r_y^2, r_z^2\}$:

$$a, b, c \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{93}$$

$$\sum_a \frac{r_a}{4\lambda_a^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_a} \sum_{b,c} \eta_{bc}^{(1)}(t) \lambda_c^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_b \partial r_c} (\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}})^2 \Phi_2 (\mathbf{r})$$

$$= - \left[\begin{array}{c} F_{xx}(t) r_x^2 + F_{yy}(t) r_y^2 + F_{zz}(t) r_z^2 \\ +F_{xy}(t) r_x r_y + F_{yz}(t) r_y r_z + F_{xz}(t) r_x r_z \end{array} \right]$$

and

$$a, b, c \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{94}$$

$$\sum_a \frac{r_a}{\lambda_a^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_a} \sum_b \zeta_b(t) \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda_b} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_b} \right) (\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}})^2 \Phi_1 (\mathbf{r})$$

$$= - \left[\begin{array}{c} G_{xx}(t) r_x^2 + G_{yy}(t) r_y^2 + G_{zz}(t) r_z^2 \\ +G_{xy}(t) r_x r_y + G_{yz}(t) r_y r_z + G_{xz}(t) r_x r_z \end{array} \right]$$

$$G_{xy} \equiv 0 \equiv G_{yz}$$

In terms of the triple index integrals (see appendix A)

$$\tag{95}$$

$$I_{abc}(\lambda_x, \lambda_y, \lambda_z) = \lambda_x \lambda_y \lambda_z \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{(\lambda_x^2 + u)(\lambda_y^2 + u)(\lambda_z^2 + u)}} \frac{1}{(\lambda_a^2 + u)(\lambda_b^2 + u)(\lambda_c^2 + u)}$$

$$a, b, c \in \{x, y, z\}$$

the coefficients $F_{ab}(t)$ are determined as linear combinations of the displacement fluctuation amplitudes $\eta_{ab}^{(1)}(t)$, and the coefficients $G_{ab}(t)$ are determined as linear combination of the dilatation fluctuation amplitudes $\zeta_a(t)$. To evaluate the gradient terms in the wave equation (89), however, only the differences $G_{ab}(t) - F_{ab}(t)$ are needed, which can be represented as linear combinations of the fluctuation amplitudes $\rho_{ab}(t)$ defined in (82). Explicit expressions for $G_{ab}(t) - F_{ab}(t)$ in terms of the triple index integrals I_{abc} are presented in the appendix C.

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Altogether we find for the gradient part of (89) the following second order multinomial in the variables $\left\{1, \frac{r_x}{\lambda_x}, \frac{r_y}{\lambda_y}, \frac{r_z}{\lambda_z}\right\}$:

$$a \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{96}$$

$$\frac{1}{m^\star} \sum_a \left[\frac{\partial n_{TF}(\mathbf{r})}{\partial r_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_a} \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \delta s(\mathbf{r}, t) + n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_a^2} \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \delta s(\mathbf{r}, t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{4 n_0^2 g_s}{m^\star} \left[-w_{00}(t) \cdot 1 + \sum_a w_{aa}(t) \cdot \frac{r_a^2}{\lambda_a^2} + \sum_{a<b} w_{ab}(t) \cdot \frac{r_a r_b}{\lambda_a \lambda_b} \right]$$

For the coefficient proportional to unity we find

$$\tag{97}$$

$$w_{00}(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (1 - \varepsilon_D) \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} \rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} \rho_{yy}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \rho_{zz}(t) \right] \\[2mm] + 3\varepsilon_D \left[\frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} \rho_{zz}(t) + \frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2} \rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{\sin(2\vartheta_0)}{2\lambda_x \lambda_z} \rho_{xz}(t) \right] \\[2mm] + \left[\frac{1-\varepsilon_D}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \right) + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2} \left(\frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} + \frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2} \right) \right] \rho_{00}(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

The coefficients of the diagonal terms $\frac{r_a^2}{\lambda_a^2}$ for $a \in \{x, y, z\}$ in (96) are

$$\tag{98}$$

$$w_{aa}(t) = w_{00}(t) + (1 - \varepsilon_D) \frac{1}{\lambda_a^2} \left[2\rho_{aa}(t) + \rho_{00}(t) \right] + \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon_D \lambda_a^2 \left[G_{aa}(t) - F_{aa}(t) \right]$$

, while the coefficients of the off diagonal terms $\frac{r_a r_b}{\lambda_a \lambda_b}$ for $a, b \in \{x, y, z\}$ and $a < b$ are

$$\tag{99}$$

$$w_{ab}(t) = (1 - \varepsilon_D) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_a^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_b^2} \right) \rho_{ab}(t) + \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon_D \lambda_a \lambda_b \left[G_{ab}(t) - F_{ab}(t) \right]$$

It follows directly from what has been said that the right hand side of (89) represents a second order quadratic form:

$$0 \stackrel{!}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} - \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rho_{00}(t) + \frac{2 n_0 g_s}{m^\star} w_{00}(t) \right] \cdot 1 \\[2mm] + \sum_a \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rho_{aa}(t) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rho_{00}(t) + \frac{2 n_0 g_s}{m^\star} w_{aa}(t) \right] \cdot \frac{r_a^2}{\lambda_a^2} \\[2mm] + \sum_{a<b} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rho_{ab}(t) + \frac{2 n_0 g_s}{m^\star} w_{ab}(t) \right] \cdot \frac{r_a r_b}{\lambda_a \lambda_b} \end{array} \right\} \tag{100}$$

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Equating the coefficients of the linearly independent basis functions $1, \frac{r_a^2}{\lambda_a^2}, \frac{r_a r_b}{\lambda_a \lambda_b}$ for $a, b \in \{x, y, z\}$ to zero leads to a set of seven coupled ordinary differential equations for the sought fluctuation amplitudes $\rho_{ab}(t)$.

As a matter of fact, the equation for the variable $\rho_{00}(t)$ is obsolete, because the solenoidal constraint (84) implies

$$\rho_{00}(t) = \rho_{xx}(t) + \rho_{yy}(t) + \rho_{zz}(t) \tag{101}$$

This is consistent because certain identities obeyed by the triple index integrals I_{abc} imply the following sum rule (see appendix B):

$$\sum_a w_{aa}(t) = 5 w_{00}(t) \tag{102}$$

Indeed, adding the differential equations for the diagonal fluctuation amplitudes proportional to $\frac{r_a^2}{\lambda_a^2}$ leads immediately to

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rho_{00}(t) + \frac{2 n_0 g_s}{m^\star} w_{00}(t) = 0 \tag{103}$$

Consequently the derivative term $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rho_{00}(t)$ and the term $w_{00}(t)$ in the differential equations (100) for the diagonal density fluctuation amplitudes $\rho_{aa}(t)$ cancel each other. We obtain finally the following six differential equations for six fluctuation amplitudes $\rho_{ab}(t)$:

$$a, b \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{104}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rho_{aa}(t) + \frac{2 n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} \left[\begin{array}{c} (1 - \varepsilon_D) \frac{1}{\lambda_a^2} \left[3 \rho_{aa}(t) + \sum_{b \neq a} \rho_{bb}(t) \right] \\[2mm] + \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon_D \lambda_a^2 \left[G_{aa}(t) - F_{aa}(t) \right] \end{array} \right]$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rho_{ab}(t) + \frac{2 n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} \left[\begin{array}{c} (1 - \varepsilon_D) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_a^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_b^2} \right) \rho_{ab}(t) \\[2mm] + \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon_D \lambda_a \lambda_b \left[G_{ab}(t) - F_{ab}(t) \right] \end{array} \right]$$

To determine the eigenmodes of oscillation we look for a solution of the form

$$\rho_{ab}(t) = \widehat{\rho}_{ab}(\Omega) \cos(\Omega t + \delta_\Omega) \tag{105}$$

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, where Ω is the eigenfrequency of the mode, and $\widehat{\rho}_{ab}(\Omega)$ denotes a component of the associated eigenvector:

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star}
\begin{bmatrix}
C_{xx,xx} & C_{xx,yy} & C_{xx,zz} & C_{xx,xz} & 0 & 0 \\
C_{yy,xx} & C_{yy,yy} & C_{yy,zz} & C_{yy,xz} & 0 & 0 \\
C_{zz,xx} & C_{zz,yy} & C_{zz,zz} & C_{zz,xz} & 0 & 0 \\
C_{xz,xx} & C_{xz,yy} & C_{xz,zz} & C_{xz,xz} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{yz,yz} & C_{yz,xy} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{xy,yz} & C_{xy,xy}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\widehat{\rho}_{xx}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{yy}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{zz}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{xz}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{yz}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{xy}(\Omega)
\end{bmatrix}
= \Omega^2
\begin{bmatrix}
\widehat{\rho}_{xx}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{yy}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{zz}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{xz}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{yz}(\Omega) \\
\widehat{\rho}_{xy}(\Omega)
\end{bmatrix}
\qquad (106)$$

We find it convenient to eliminate the interaction constant using (34):

$$2n_0 \frac{g^{(s)}}{m^\star} = \frac{\omega_y^2 \lambda_y^2}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\lambda_y^2 \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xy}\right]} \qquad (107)$$

It follows upon inspection of the coupled differential equations (104) for the coefficients $C_{ab,cd}$ explicit expressions, which are listed in the appendix C.

The collective modes associated with the 4×4-sub matrix in (106) describe small amplitude oscillations of the density, which are linear combinations of s-wave and quadrupolar $d_{x^2-y^2}$, d_{z^2} and d_{xz}-waves, while the modes associated with the 2×2-sub matrix describe small amplitude oscillations of the density consisting solely of combinations of quadrupolar d_{yz}-and d_{xy}-waves:

$$\delta n_\Omega(\mathbf{r}, t) = 2n_0 \cdot
\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2}\widehat{\rho}_{xx}(\Omega)r_x^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2}\widehat{\rho}_{yy}(\Omega)r_y^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2}\widehat{\rho}_{zz}(\Omega)r_z^2 \\[2mm]
-\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{r_x^2}{\lambda_x^2} - \frac{r_y^2}{\lambda_y^2} - \frac{r_z^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right)\widehat{\rho}_{00}(\Omega) \\[2mm]
+\sum_{a<b} \frac{1}{\lambda_a \lambda_b}\widehat{\rho}_{ab}(\Omega)r_a r_b
\end{bmatrix}
\cos(\Omega t + \delta_\Omega) \qquad (108)$$

By construction there holds

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}_{TF}} d^3r \; \delta n_\Omega(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0$$

It is instructive to visualize the spatial dependence of the eigenmodes of small amplitude oscillations of the density by plotting the *instantaneous* boundary of the BEC cloud when only a single mode with eigenfrequency Ω is excited. This instantaneous boundary is implicitly defined as the surface

$$n_\Omega(\mathbf{r}, t) = n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) + \delta n_\Omega(\mathbf{r}, t) \overset{!}{=} 0 \qquad (109)$$

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Finally, let us discuss which collective modes can be excited by changing the trap potential, always keeping the trap strictly harmonic while changing it. It follows directly from (82):

$$a, b \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{110}$$

$$\widehat{\rho}_{ab}(\Omega) = \delta_{ab} \left[\frac{\widehat{\zeta}_a(\Omega)}{\lambda_a} - \widehat{\eta}_{aa}^{(1)}(\Omega) \right] - (1 - \delta_{ab}) \lambda_a \lambda_b \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_a^2} \widehat{\eta}_{ab}^{(1)}(\Omega_{ab}) + \frac{1}{\lambda_b^2} \widehat{\eta}_{ba}^{(1)}(\Omega_{ab}) \right]$$

Sudden changes of the trap potential may excite collective density oscillations around the quantum degenerate groundstate. For example, a rotation around a trap axis perpendicular to the ab-plane, as represented by the anti-symmetric components of the tensor $\widehat{\eta}_{ab}^{(1)}$, or changes of the curvature of the trap, as represented by dilatation amplitudes $\widehat{\zeta}_a(\Omega)$, but also transversal or longitudinal shear movements of the trap, as represented by the symmetric components of the tensor $\widehat{\eta}_{ab}^{(1)}$, can be used to excite the collective modes (81) of the particle density of a trapped BEC cloud. A sudden translation of the origin of a *harmonic* trap, on the other hand, only excites the dipole modes with eigenfrequency $\Omega_a \equiv \omega_a$. It should be noted, that during these collective oscillations of a spin polarized dipolar BEC cloud, as described by the density fluctuation (108), the atoms always keep the orientation of their magnetic moments strictly along the external polarizing field **B**.

B. Pure Scissors Modes and Mixed Monopole- Quadrupole Excitations.

Consider a harmonic trap where the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap is aligned parallel to the polarizing external field **B**, i.e. $\vartheta_T = 0$. In this case the off diagonal matrix elements $C_{xy,yz}$, $C_{yz,xy}$, $C_{xz,aa}$ and $C_{aa,xz}$ vanish identically for arbitrary strength ε_D of the dipole interaction parameter. There follows then a simpler eigenvalue problem determining the

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eigenmodes of the small amplitude density oscillations:

$$\vartheta_T = 0 \qquad (111)$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} \begin{bmatrix} C_{xx,xx} & C_{xx,yy} & C_{xx,zz} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{yy,xx} & C_{yy,yy} & C_{yy,zz} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{zz,xx} & C_{zz,yy} & C_{zz,zz} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{xz,xz} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{yz,yz} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{xy,xy} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{xz}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yz}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{xy}(\Omega) \end{bmatrix} = \Omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{xz}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yz}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{xy}(\Omega) \end{bmatrix}$$

Three modes with indices $a \neq b$ display a pure quadrupolar d_{xz}-, d_{yz}- and d_{xy}-symmetry. Also there exists a mixed symmetry coupling between two basis functions with d-wave symmetry and one basis function with s-wave symmetry. This is reminiscent of the symmetry of the discrete group D_{4h} lifting the 5-fold degeneracy of the $l = 2$ spherical harmonics into three one-dimensional manifolds, namely A_{1g} , B_{1g} and B_{2g}- , and a two-dimensional E_g-manifold. The one-dimensional (trivial) representation of the isotropic basis function with s-wave symmetry we refer to as a_{1g}.

In the geometry under consideration the E_g-manifold is spanned by basis functions with d_{yz}- and d_{xy}-symmetry, while B_{2g} is spanned by a single basis function with d_{xz}-symmetry, and B_{1g} is spanned by a single basis function with $d_{x^2-y^2}$-symmetry. The one-dimensional manifold A_{1g} represents a fixed linear combination of basis elements with d_{z^2}- and s-wave symmetry. So, the upper 3×3 block in (111) describes a coupling between members of the a_{1g} , A_{1g}-and B_{1g}- manifolds. For $\omega_x = \omega_y \neq \omega_z$ there exists a pure B_{1g}-mode, and two coupled modes with mixed a_{1g}- and A_{1g}-symmetry.

The eigenfrequencies of the B_{2g}-and E_g-modes are obtained from the diagonal matrix

elements $C_{xz,xz}$, $C_{yz,yz}$ and $C_{xy,xy}$ taking the limit $\vartheta_0 \to 0$:

$$\Omega_{xz}^2 = \omega_y^2 \left(\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \right) \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_D) + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{xzz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}}$$

(112)

$$\Omega_{yz}^2 = \omega_y^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \right) \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_D) + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{yzz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}}$$

$$\Omega_{xy}^2 = \omega_y^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2} \right) \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_D) + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{xyz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}}$$

The spatial variation of the associated density fluctuation of these modes is purely two-dimensional

$$a, b \in \{x, y, z\}$$

(113)

$$a \neq b$$

$$\widehat{\rho}_{a'b'}(\Omega_{ab}) = \delta_{aa'}\delta_{bb'}$$

$$\delta n_{\Omega_{ab}}(\mathbf{r}, t) = 2n_0 \widehat{\rho}_{ab}(\Omega_{ab}) \frac{r_a r_b}{\lambda_a \lambda_b} \cos(\Omega_{ab}t + \delta_{\Omega_{ab}})$$

In the limit $\varepsilon_D \to 0$ it is found that $\frac{\lambda_a}{\lambda_b} \to \frac{\omega_b}{\omega_a}$. Then one obtains for a BEC without dipole-dipole interactions confined inside a harmonic trap:

$$a \neq b$$

(114)

$$\lim_{\varepsilon_D \to 0} \Omega_{ab} = \sqrt{\omega_a^2 + \omega_b^2}$$

These are the so called "scissors" modes first predicted by Guéry-Odelin and Stringari [12], and then observed in experiment [14], [13].

In order to specify conditions that enable excitation of the scissors modes (113) for a dipolar BEC cloud confined in a harmonic trap we point out, that the components $\widehat{\rho}_{a'b'}(\Omega_{ab}) = \delta_{aa'}\delta_{bb'}$ of the eigenvectors of the respective modes are connected to the off

diagonal displacement amplitudes $\widehat{\eta}_{ab}^{(1)}$, see (82), by

$$a \neq b \tag{115}$$

$$\widehat{\rho}_{ab}\left(\Omega_{ab}\right) = -\lambda_a \lambda_b \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_a^2}\widehat{\eta}_{ab}^{(1)}(\Omega_{ab}) + \frac{1}{\lambda_b^2}\widehat{\eta}_{ba}^{(1)}(\Omega_{ab})\right]$$

For an infinitesimal rotation of the BEC cloud around one of its symmetry axes, say $\mathbf{e}_{c,0} = \mathbf{e}_{a,0} \wedge \mathbf{e}_{b,0}$, the associated displacement amplitude is anti-symmetric, $\widehat{\eta}_{ab}^{(1)} = -\widehat{\eta}_{ba}^{(1)}$. So one recognizes immediately that in the highly symmetric case $\vartheta_T = 0$ a scissors mode with amplitude $\widehat{\rho}_{ab}\left(\Omega_{ab}\right)$ cannot be excited by a rotation around a principal axis of the BEC cloud perpendicular to the ab-plane, if the semi-axes λ_a and λ_b of the BEC cloud in that plane are equal, i.e. $\lambda_a = \lambda_b$. However, even then a scissors mode may get excited by a sudden *tranverse shear* movement of the trap as described by a symmetric displacement amplitude $\widehat{\eta}_{ab}^{(1)} = \widehat{\eta}_{ba}^{(1)}$. If the BEC is confined inside a harmonic trap with tri-axial symmetry, one may always excite the scissors modes Ω_{ab} by a sudden infinitesimal rotation of the trap potential around a symmetry axis perpendicular to the respective ab-plane.

Let us now discuss the coupled modes corresponding to the 3×3-sub block in (111). These are small amplitude oscillations of the density that are linear combinations of the three diagonal amplitudes $\widehat{\rho}_{aa}(\Omega)$. In the limit $\varepsilon_D \to 0$ the corresponding eigenfrequencies and eigenvectors of the triplet of coupled modes can be obtained solving a cubic equation for the frequencies $\Omega^{(0)}$:

$$\tag{116}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3\omega_x^2 & \omega_x^2 & \omega_x^2 \\ \omega_y^2 & 3\omega_y^2 & \omega_y^2 \\ \omega_z^2 & \omega_z^2 & 3\omega_z^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}\left(\Omega^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}\left(\Omega^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}\left(\Omega^{(0)}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \left[\Omega^{(0)}\right]^2 \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}\left(\Omega^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}\left(\Omega^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}\left(\Omega^{(0)}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

One easily sees, that for a tri-axial trap the eigenmodes of this triplet are mixtures of basis functions with isotropic s-wave and quadrupolar d_{z^2}-wave and $d_{x^2-y^2}$-wave symmetry, respectively.

When the harmonic trap has a uniaxial (cylindrical) symmetry, $\omega_z \neq \omega_y = \omega_x = \omega_\perp$, simple analytic formulas for the eigenfrequencies and eigenmodes of the density oscillations of a BEC cloud can be derived from (116) that apply for $\varepsilon_D = 0$. One easily obtains for the three eigenfrequencies $\Omega_{x^2-y^2}^{(0)}$, $\Omega_s^{(0)}$, $\Omega_{z^2}^{(0)}$ well known results first derived by Stringari

[11]. In the appendix D we present a detailed discussion of these modes as a function of the anisotropy ratio

$$\nu = \frac{\omega_z}{\omega_\perp} \tag{117}$$

C. Spherical Harmonic Trap

For the special case of a *spherical* harmonic trap, say with trap frequency $\omega_a \equiv \omega$, setting $\lambda_a^{(0)} \equiv \Lambda$, we immediately find from (116) for a BEC without dipole-dipole interaction (see appendix D):

$$\Omega = \Omega_{x^2-y^2}^{(0)} = \sqrt{2}\omega \tag{118}$$

$$\delta n_\Omega(\mathbf{r}, t) = 2n_0 \cos(\Omega t + \delta_\Omega) \frac{r_x^2 - r_y^2}{\Lambda^2}$$

$$\Omega \equiv \Omega_+^{(0)} = \sqrt{5}\omega \tag{119}$$

$$\delta n_\Omega(\mathbf{r}, t) = n_0 \cos(\Omega t + \delta_\Omega) \left(5\frac{r_x^2 + r_y^2 + r_z^2}{\Lambda^2} - 3\right)$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_-^{(0)} = \sqrt{2}\omega \tag{120}$$

$$\delta n_\Omega(\mathbf{r}, t) = n_0 \cos(\Omega t + \delta_\Omega) \frac{2r_z^2 - r_x^2 - r_y^2}{\Lambda^2}$$

So for $\varepsilon_D = 0$, a BEC cloud confined inside a harmonic *spherical* trap may get excited as an *s*-wave breather mode with frequency $\Omega_+^{(0)} = \sqrt{5}\omega$, or as a quintuplet of degenerate modes with quadrupolar symmetry and frequency $\Omega_{x^2-y^2}^{(0)} = \Omega_-^{(0)} = \Omega_{xz}^{(0)} = \Omega_{yz}^{(0)} = \Omega_{xy}^{(0)} = \sqrt{2}\omega$, namely three scissors modes with d_{xz}-, d_{yz}-, d_{xy}-symmetry, and two modes with $d_{x^2-y^2}$- and d_{z^2}-symmetry.

Next we take into account the effect of the dipole-dipole interaction. According to (49) for $\varepsilon_D > 0$ the groundstate of a spin-polarized dipolar BEC cloud confined in a *spherical* trap with trap frequency $\omega_a \equiv \omega$ displays uni-axial symmetry along the direction of the magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$, so that $\lambda_x = \lambda_y < \lambda_z$. Let us check if for $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$ the modes of a dipolar BEC cloud confined in a *spherical* trap are qualitatively similar to the aforementioned collective modes of a BEC cloud without dipole-dipole interaction, $\varepsilon_D = 0$, for the case of a prolate trap with *cylindrical* symmetry: $\omega_z < \omega_y = \omega_x$.

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Indeed, for a spherical trap with trap frequency ω we have $\vartheta_0 = 0$, so that all matrix elements in (111) can be expressed in terms of the following expressions:

$$A = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^4}{\lambda_z^4}\overline{I}_{yyz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}} \tag{121}$$

$$B = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{yzz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}}$$

$$C = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{15}{2}\varepsilon_D \overline{I}_{zzz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}}$$

It follows then from (111):

$$\Omega_{xz}^2 = \Omega_{yz}^2 = \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right)\omega^2 B \tag{122}$$

$$\Omega_{xy}^2 = 2\omega^2 A$$

$$\widehat{\rho}_{a'b'}(\Omega_{ab}) = \delta_{aa'}\delta_{bb'}$$

So, the scissors modes with d_{xz}-and d_{yz}-symmetry remain degenerate.

For $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$ the 3×3 sub block in (111) represents a triplet of coupled modes. For the case of a dipolar BEC confined in a *spherical* trap there follows

$$\omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} 3A & A & B \\ A & 3A & B \\ \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}B & \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}B & 3\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}(\Omega) \end{bmatrix} = \Omega^2 \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}(\Omega) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}(\Omega) \end{bmatrix} \tag{123}$$

It is easy to see that the mode with quadrupolar $d_{x^2-y^2}$ - symmetry remains an exact eigenstate for $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$:

$$\Omega_{x^2-y^2}^2 = 2\omega^2 A = \Omega_{xy}^2 \tag{124}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}(\Omega_{x^2-y^2}) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}(\Omega_{x^2-y^2}) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}(\Omega_{x^2-y^2}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So, for $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$ the quadrupolar modes with $d_{x^2-y^2}$-and d_{xy}-symmetry remain degenerate for the case of a spherical harmonic trap.

Next we show, that the isotropic breather mode of a dipolar BEC inside a spherical trap with frequency ω is an eigenstate of the small amplitude density oscillations of the BEC cloud, displaying an exact (!) s-wave symmetry for any value of the dipole interaction strength $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$:

$$\Omega_s^2 = 5\omega^2 \tag{125}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}(\Omega_s) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}(\Omega_s) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}(\Omega_s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

If this claim was correct then it should be true that

$$4A + B = 5 \tag{126}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}(2B + 3C) = 5$$

Indeed, making use of identities (A7),(A8) obeyed by the triple index integrals I_{abc} we see that

$$4\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{yyz} + 3\overline{I}_{yzz} = 5\overline{I}_{zy} \tag{127}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4A + B &= 4\frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^4}{\lambda_z^4}\overline{I}_{yyz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}} + \frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{yzz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}} \\ &= \frac{5(1 - \varepsilon_D) + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left(4\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{yyz} + 3\overline{I}_{yzz}\right)}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}} \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

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, and also

$$5\overline{I}_{zzz} + 2\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{yzz} = 5\overline{I}_{zz} \tag{128}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}(2B + 3C) &= 2\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{yzz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}} + 3\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{15}{2}\varepsilon_D\overline{I}_{zzz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}} \\
&= \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\frac{5(1 - \varepsilon_D) + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D\left(2\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{yzz} + 5\overline{I}_{zzz}\right)}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}} \\
&= 5\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D\overline{I}_{zz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{zy}} \\
&= 5
\end{aligned}$$

The last line follows because the selfconsistency equation (46) implies for the case of a *spherical* trap:

$$\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{yz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{9\varepsilon_D}{2}\overline{I}_{zz}} \tag{129}$$

Because for a finite value $\varepsilon_D > 0$ a spin-polarized dipolar BEC cloud confined in a spherical harmonic trap with frequency ω has the shape of an uniaxial (prolate) ellipsoid orientated parallel to $\mathbf{B}$, so that $\lambda_x = \lambda_y < \lambda_z$, we find it remarkable that the isotropic breather mode (125) remains an *exact* eigenmode of the small amplitude density fluctuations with s-wave symmetry, oscilllating at a *constant* frequency $\Omega_s = \sqrt{5}\omega$ that is *independent* on the value of the dipole interaction strength for $-\frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon_D < 1$.

Knowledge of two eigenvalues is sufficient to determine the third one from the trace of the coefficient matrix in (123):

$$\Omega_s^2 + \Omega_{x^2-y^2}^2 + \Omega_{z^2}^2 = 6\omega^2\left(A + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{2\lambda_z^2}C\right) \tag{130}$$

This leads for the eigenfrequency and the eigenvector of the density oscillations with a

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predominant d_{z^2}-symmetry to the result:

$$\Omega_{z^2}^2 = \omega^2 \left(4A + 3\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}C - 5 \right) \tag{131}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}\left(\Omega_{z^2}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}\left(\Omega_{z^2}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}\left(\Omega_{z^2}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\lambda_z^2}{\lambda_y^2}\frac{5-4A}{2B} \\ -\frac{\lambda_z^2}{\lambda_y^2}\frac{5-4A}{2B} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

It follows from what has been said that the degeneracy of the small amplitude collective modes of a dipolar BEC cloud confined in a spherical harmonic trap is only partially lifted for $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$. For a spherical trap the modes with $d_{x^2-y^2}$-and with d_{xy}-symmetry, and also the modes with d_{yz}- and d_{xz}-symmetry remain degenerate, irrespective of the value of the dipole interaction ε_D. In Fig.6 we plot the collective mode frequencies Ω_s, Ω_{z^2}, Ω_{xy} and Ω_{xz} vs. the interaction strength parameter ε_D. For small $|\varepsilon_D|$ the splitting of the quadrupolar modes Ω_{z^2}, Ω_{xy} and Ω_{xz} is weak. Most remarkably, the breather mode Ω_s displays for $-\frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon_D < 1$ an exact s-wave symmetry, the eigenfrequency assuming a constant value $\Omega_s = \sqrt{5}\omega$, even though for $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$ the shape of the groundstate is not isotropic.

The following reason can be given for the breather mode frequency of a dipolar BEC being independent on the dipole interaction strength ε_D for an *isotropic* harmonic trap. The microscopic Hamiltonian of a dipolar interacting gas cloud consisting of N atoms is

$$\widehat{H} = \widehat{H}_{kin} + \widehat{H}_{pot} + \widehat{H}_{int} \tag{132}$$

$$\widehat{H}_{kin} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2m^\star} \sum_{a\in\{x,y,z\}} p_a^{(n)} p_a^{(n)}$$

$$\widehat{H}_{pot} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{m^\star \omega^2}{2} \sum_{a\in\{x,y,z\}} r_a^{(n)} r_a^{(n)}$$

$$\widehat{H}_{int} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{n,n'=1 \\ n'\neq n}}^{N} U\left(\mathbf{r}^{(n)}, \mathbf{r}^{(n')}\right)$$

The breather mode (or monopole mode) of small amplitude collective density oscillations of such an atom cloud may get excited by a sudden change of the curvature of the trap

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potential, say by changing the trap frequency $\omega \rightarrow \omega + \delta\omega$. The associated excitation operator is

$$\delta\widehat{V} = m^\star \omega \delta\omega \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{a \in \{x,y,z\}} r_a^{(n)} r_a^{(n)} \tag{133}$$

It is important to realize, that the interaction potential $U\left(\mathbf{r}^{(n)}, \mathbf{r}^{(n')}\right)$ for the spin-polarized dipolar BEC in (4) transforms under a scaling transformation $\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \Lambda\mathbf{r}$ like a homogeneous function with scaling degree -3:

$$U\left(\Lambda\mathbf{r}^{(n)}, \Lambda\mathbf{r}^{(n')}\right) = \Lambda^{-3} U\left(\mathbf{r}^{(n)}, \mathbf{r}^{(n')}\right) \tag{134}$$

Together with Newton's law of action and reaction (78) this implies

$$\left[\left[\delta\widehat{V}, \widehat{H}\right], \widehat{H}\right] = 2\hbar^2 \omega \delta\omega \left(2\widehat{H}_{pot} - 2\widehat{H}_{kin} - 3\widehat{H}_{int}\right) \tag{135}$$

If Ψ_0 denotes the groundstate and E_0 the groundstate energy of the system under consideration, there holds

$$0 = \left\langle \Psi_0, \left(\left[\delta\widehat{V}, \widehat{H}\right] E_0 - E_0 \left[\delta\widehat{V}, \widehat{H}\right]\right) \Psi_0 \right\rangle \tag{136}$$

$$= \left\langle \Psi_0, \left[\left[\delta\widehat{V}, \widehat{H}\right], \widehat{H}\right] \Psi_0 \right\rangle$$

Inserting the double commutator (135) it is found, that the full interaction energy of a dipolar interacting BEC in the groundstate is proportional to a difference of kinetic and potential energy only:

$$\left\langle \widehat{H}_{int} \right\rangle_{\Psi_0} = \frac{2}{3} \left\langle \widehat{H}_{pot} \right\rangle_{\Psi_0} - \frac{2}{3} \left\langle \widehat{H}_{kin} \right\rangle_{\Psi_0} \tag{137}$$

It should be emphasized, that if in (4) the scaling degree of the long ranged interaction (6) under $\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \Lambda\mathbf{r}$ was different from the scaling degree -3 of the short ranged s-wave contact interaction (5), the derived virial identity (137) would not apply!

Next we employ a well known sum rule [10],[11] providing an upper bound for the low-lying excitation energies $E_1 - E_0$ that can be excited by a hermitean perturbation operator $\delta\widehat{V}$:

$$(E_1 - E_0)^2 \leq \frac{\left\langle \Psi_0, \left[\left[\delta\widehat{V}, \widehat{H}\right], \left[\left[\delta\widehat{V}, \widehat{H}\right], \widehat{H}\right]\right] \Psi_0 \right\rangle}{\left\langle \Psi_0, \left[\delta\widehat{V}, \left[\widehat{H}, \delta\widehat{V}\right]\right] \Psi_0 \right\rangle} \tag{138}$$

For the operator $\delta\widehat{V}$ exciting the breather mode, see (133), it is found

$$\left[\delta\widehat{V}, \left[\widehat{H}, \delta\widehat{V}\right]\right] = 8\hbar^2 (\delta\omega)^2 \widehat{H}_{pot} \tag{139}$$

and also

$$\left[\left[\delta\widehat{V},\widehat{H}\right],\left[\left[\delta\widehat{V},\widehat{H}\right],\widehat{H}\right]\right]=4\hbar^4\left(\omega\delta\omega\right)^2\left(4\widehat{H}_{pot}+4\widehat{H}_{kin}+9\widehat{H}_{int}\right) \tag{140}$$

From what has been said there follows now for the frequency Ω_s of the breather mode an upper bound:

$$
\begin{aligned}
(\hbar\Omega_s)^2 &\le (\hbar\omega)^2\,\frac{2\left\langle\widehat{H}_{pot}\right\rangle_{\Psi_0}+2\left\langle\widehat{H}_{kin}\right\rangle_{\Psi_0}+\frac{9}{2}\left\langle\widehat{H}_{int}\right\rangle_{\Psi_0}}{\left\langle\widehat{H}_{pot}\right\rangle_{\Psi_0}} \\[2mm]
&= (\hbar\omega)^2\left(5-\frac{\left\langle\widehat{H}_{kin}\right\rangle_{\Psi_0}}{\left\langle\widehat{H}_{pot}\right\rangle_{\Psi_0}}\right)
\end{aligned}
\tag{141}
$$

For the optimized groundstate (1) of a BEC, as constructed from a solution to the Gross-Pitaevskii equation (2), the ratio of kinetic to potential energy scales like

$$\frac{\left\langle\widehat{H}_{kin}\right\rangle_{\Psi_0}}{\left\langle\widehat{H}_{pot}\right\rangle_{\Psi_0}}=o\left(N^{-\frac{4}{5}}\right) \tag{142}$$

So, in the Thomas-Fermi approximation the derived upper bound for the breather mode frequency is indeed independent on the strength of the dipole-dipole interaction parameter ε_D. The fact, that this upper bound actually coincides with the previously derived result $\Omega_s=\sqrt{5}\omega$, which was obtained solving the eigenvalue problem (123) for the small amplitude collective modes of density oscillations, suggests that the spectral weight of the mode is indeed exhausted by the specified excitation operator $\delta\widehat{V}$ (133) of the monopole mode.

It is instructive to visualize the spatial variation of the associated density eigenmodes $\delta n_\Omega\left(\mathbf{r},t\right)$ by plotting the instantaneous surface of the BEC cloud as defined by (109). In Fig.7 and in Fig.8 these eigenmodes are plotted at stroboscopic times $t=0$, $t=\frac{\pi}{2\Omega}$ and $t=\frac{\pi}{\Omega}$, corresponding to maximal, zero and minimal deviation from the boundary $\partial\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ of the groundstate cloud $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$, respectively. The plots shown are based on a selfconsistent calculation of the groundstate cloud for a dipole interaction strength parameter $\varepsilon_D=0.7$, assuming that the BEC cloud is confined inside a *spherical* harmonic trap with trap frequency ω. The amplitudes of the respective eigenmodes $\delta n_\Omega\left(\mathbf{r},t\right)$ of the density fluctuation have been scaled by a suitable factor for each mode separately to make the typical shapes
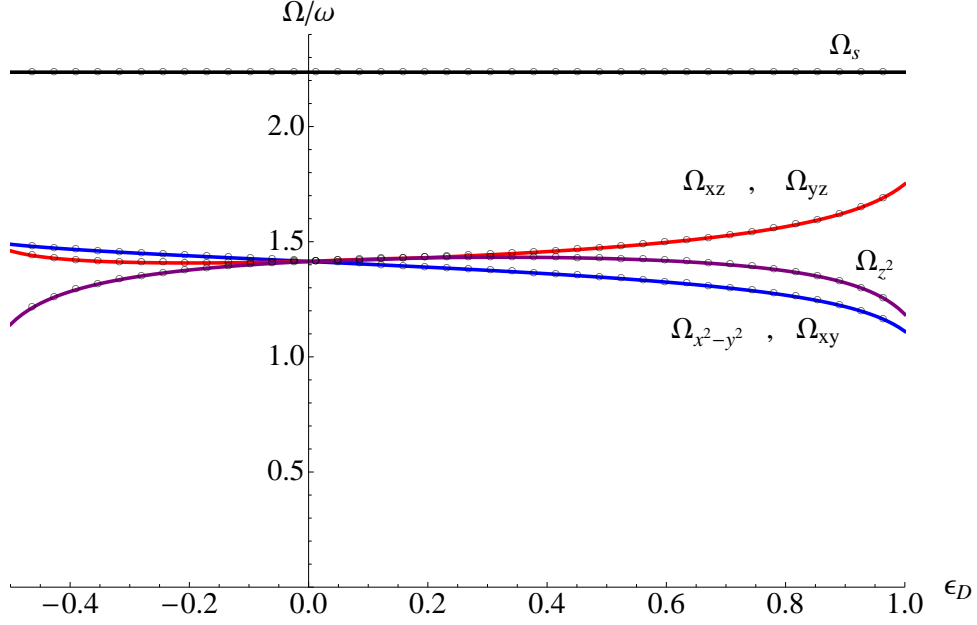
FIG. 6. (Color online) Eigenfrequencies Ω_s , Ω_{z^2} , $\Omega_{xz} = \Omega_{yz}$ and $\Omega_{xy} = \Omega_{x^2-y^2}$ of small amplitude density oscillations of BEC cloud vs. dipole interaction strength ε_D for a *spherical* harmonic trap with trap frequeny ω.

better visible. The s-wave breather mode is clearly distinguished in its appearance from the three characteristic scissors modes with their d_{xz} , d_{yz} and d_{xy}-wave symmetry, and also the $d_{x^2-y^2}$-wave and d_z^2-wave quadrupolar modes.
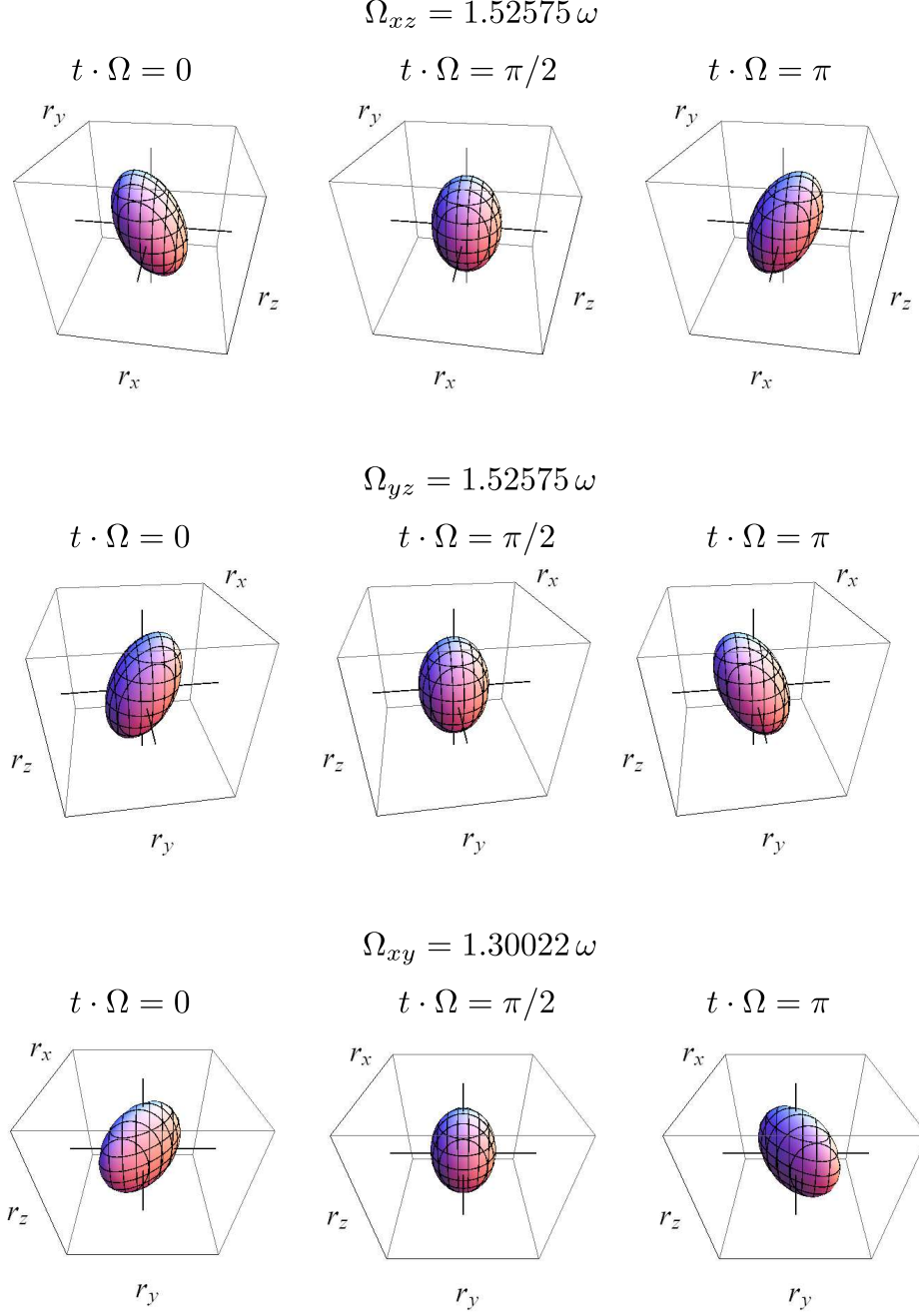
FIG. 7. (Color online) Visualization of density fluctuations $n_\Omega(\mathbf{r}, t) = n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) + \delta n_\Omega(\mathbf{r}, t)$ of scissors modes for dipolar BEC cloud confined inside a spherical trap for a dipole interaction strength $\varepsilon_D = 0.7$.
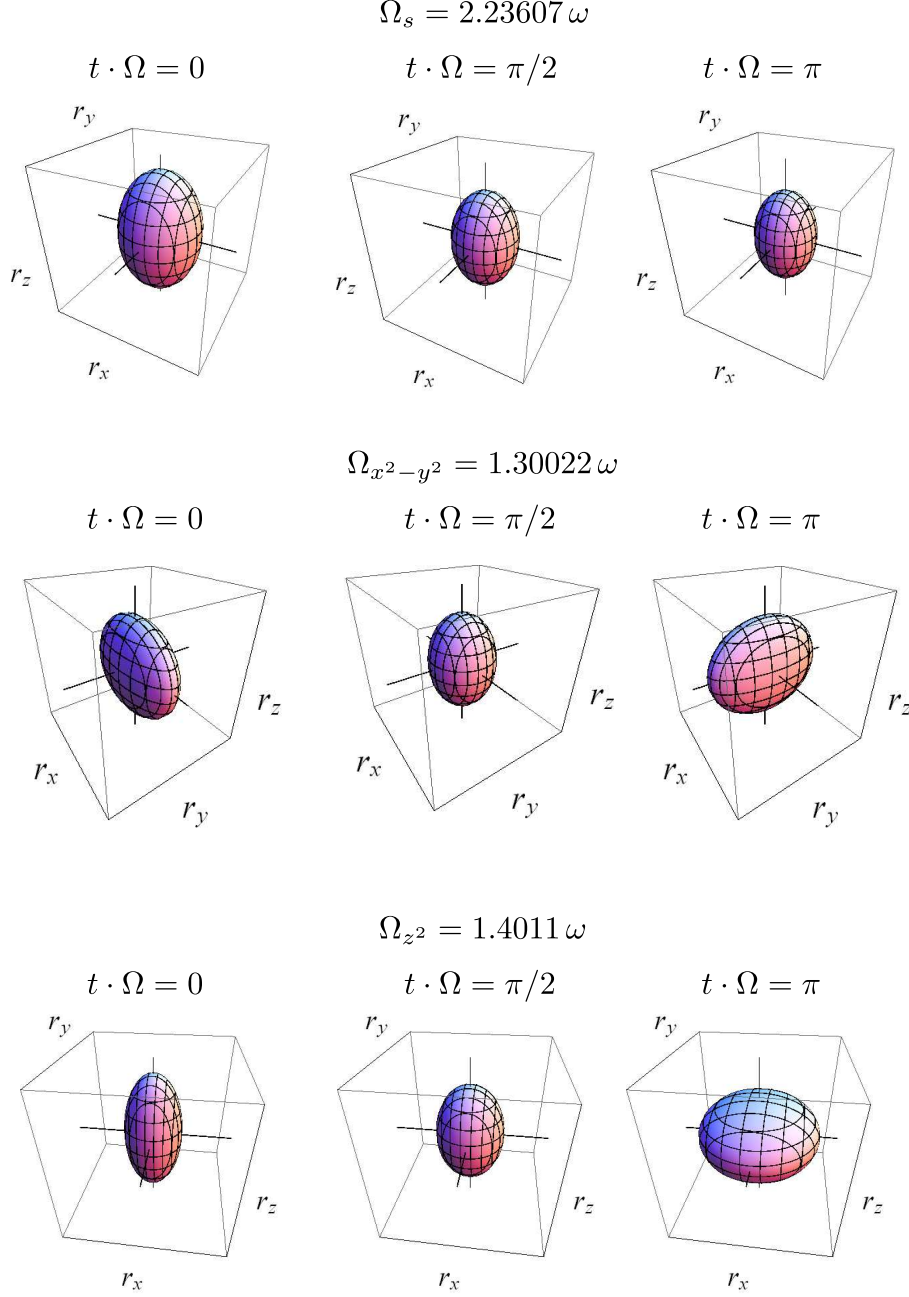
$$\Omega_s = 2.23607\,\omega$$

$$t \cdot \Omega = 0 \qquad\qquad t \cdot \Omega = \pi/2 \qquad\qquad t \cdot \Omega = \pi$$

$$\Omega_{x^2-y^2} = 1.30022\,\omega$$

$$t \cdot \Omega = 0 \qquad\qquad t \cdot \Omega = \pi/2 \qquad\qquad t \cdot \Omega = \pi$$

$$\Omega_{z^2} = 1.4011\,\omega$$

$$t \cdot \Omega = 0 \qquad\qquad t \cdot \Omega = \pi/2 \qquad\qquad t \cdot \Omega = \pi$$

FIG. 8. (Color online) Visualization of density fluctuations $n_\Omega(\mathbf{r},t) = n_{TF}(\mathbf{r}) + \delta n_\Omega(\mathbf{r},t)$ of dipolar BEC cloud confined inside a spherical trap for a dipole interaction strength $\varepsilon_D = 0.7$. First row isotropic breather mode Ω_s ; second row quadrupolar mode $\Omega_{x^2-y^2}$; third row quadrupolar mode Ω_{z^2}.

D. Spectrum of Low-Lying Excitations for the Case $\vartheta_T = 0$.

We now discuss the collective density oscillations of a dipolar BEC cloud confined in a tri-axial harmonic trap in the highly symmetric case, when the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap is orientated colinear to the spin polarizing magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$, so that $\vartheta_T = 0$. In Fig.9 and Fig.10 the collective mode frequencies Ω corresponding to the solution of the eigenvalue problem (111) are plotted vs. the dipole interaction strength ε_D. Shown are three scissors modes with d_{xz} , d_{yz} and d_{xy}-wave symmetry, and three hybridized modes combined from basis elements with s-wave, d_{z^2}-wave and $d_{x^2-y^2}$-wave symmetry. The anisotropy ratio chosen is $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 712 : 128 : 942$ in Fig.9, and in reversed order $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 942 : 128 : 712$ in Fig.10, respectively.
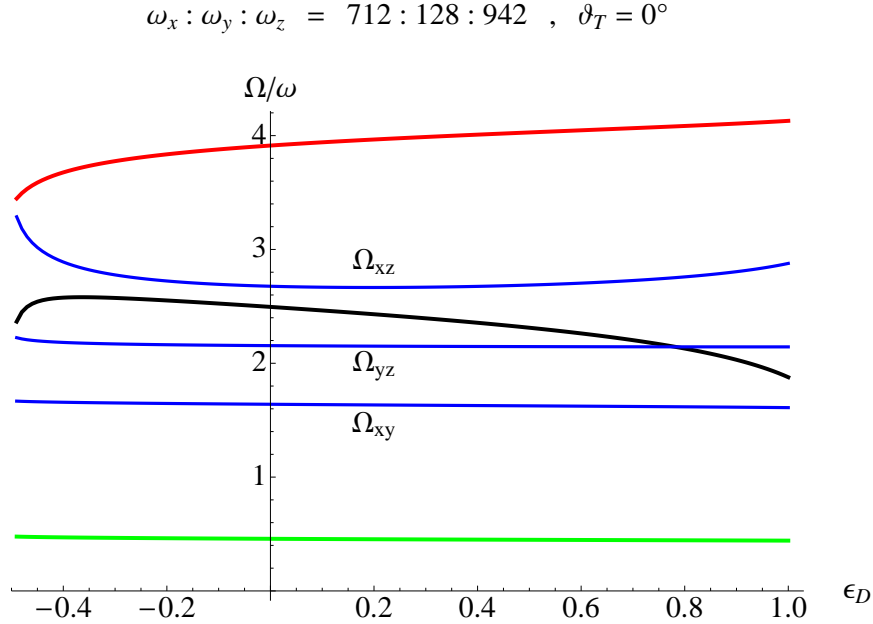

FIG. 9. (Color online) Eigenfrequencies of small amplitude collective modes combining isotropic s-wave and quadrupolar d-wave basis elements vs. dipole interaction strength ε_D for dipolar BEC cloud confined in a harmonic trap with anisotropy ratio $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 712 : 128 : 942$ in the highly symmetric case $\vartheta_T = 0$. Displayed are three scissors modes (blue lines) and three hybridized modes that are combinations of s-wave, $d_{x^2-y^2}$-and d_{z^2}-basis elements (red line, black line and green line).

There exists fair agreement between our exact analytical results and the numerical results obtained in Ref.[21], which are based on the method of solving Newton equations of motion for time dependent Thomas-Fermi radii. As is evident from (110), small amplitude

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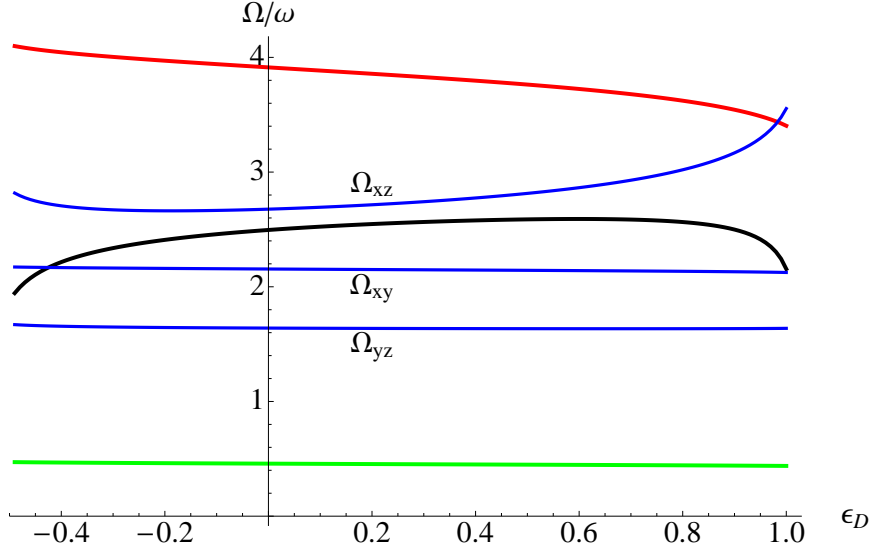$$\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z \;=\; 942 : 128 : 712 \quad , \quad \vartheta_T = 0°$$

FIG. 10. (Color online) Dependence of eigenfrequencies of small amplitude collective modes combining isotropic s-wave and quadrupolar d-wave basis elements vs. dipole interaction strength ε_D for dipolar BEC cloud confined in a harmonic trap with reversed anisotropy ratio $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 942 : 128 : 712$ in the highly symmetric case $\vartheta_T = 0$. Displayed are three scissors modes (blue lines) and three hybridized modes that are combinations of s-wave, $d_{x^2-y^2}$-and d_{z^2}-basis elements (red line, black line and green line).

fluctuations of the Thomas-Fermi radii are described in our approach by the dilatation amplitudes $\widehat{\zeta}_a (t)$. However, in the highly symmetric case $\vartheta_T = 0$, these dilatation amplitudes only couple to the diagonal basis elements of the tensor $\widehat{\rho}_{ab}$:

$$\widehat{\rho}_{aa}(\Omega) = \frac{\widehat{\zeta}_a (\Omega)}{\lambda_a} - \widehat{\eta}_{aa}^{(1)}(\Omega) \tag{143}$$

In the highly symmetric case $\vartheta_T = 0$ no coupling of the dilation amplitudes $\widehat{\zeta}_a (\Omega)$ to the off diagonal elements $a \neq b$ of the tensor $\widehat{\rho}_{ab}$ exists, as is evident from (115). To ease comparison of our results with the results presented in Ref.([6]) we also plot in Fig.11 and Fig.12 the relative change of the collective mode frequencies $\frac{\Omega - \Omega^{(0)}}{\Omega}$ vs. ε_D for the three hybridized modes displayed in Fig.9 and Fig.10 that couple via the dilatation amplitudes $\widehat{\zeta}_a$ to the time dependent Thomas-Fermi radii.

It should be pointed out that a purely diagonal shear movement of the dipolar BEC cloud at constant Thomas-Fermi radii, $\widehat{\zeta}_a = 0$, as described by the diagonal elements $\widehat{\eta}_{aa}^{(1)}$ of the
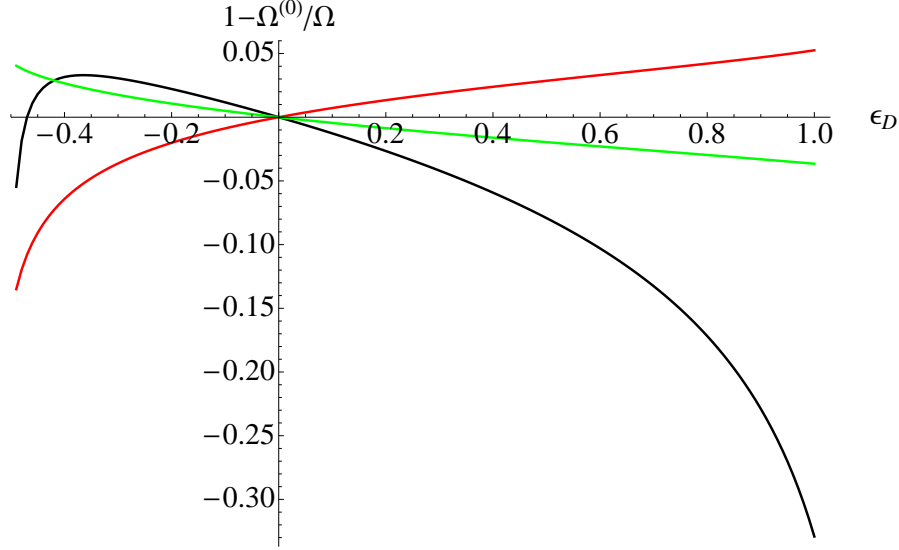
FIG. 11. (Color online) Relative change $\frac{\Omega - \Omega^{(0)}}{\Omega}$ vs. ε_D for the three hybridized collective modes as displayed in Fig. 9 for the highly symmetric case $\vartheta_T = 0$.
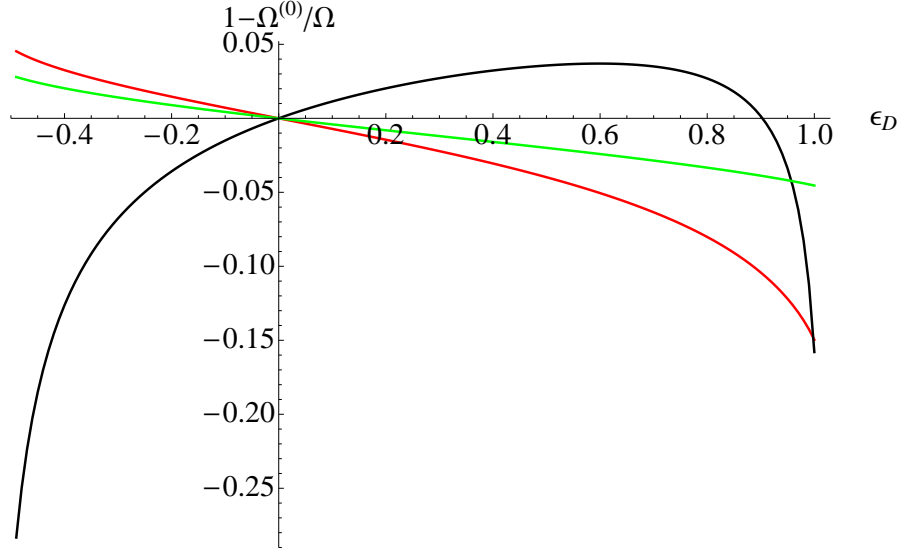

FIG. 12. (Color online) Relative change $\frac{\Omega - \Omega^{(0)}}{\Omega}$ vs. ε_D for the three hybridized collective modes as displayed in Fig. 10 for the highly symmetric case $\vartheta_T = 0$.

tensor $\widehat{\eta}_{ab}^{(1)}$ spanning the (solenoidal) displacement vectorfield (80), may also excite these hybridized modes coupling to $\widehat{\rho}_{aa}$. This degeneracy is a special property of any quantum

degenerate BEC groundstate with an ellipsoidal shaped density profile.

E. Spectrum of Low-Lying Excitations for the Case $\vartheta_T \neq 0$.

Sudden changes of the trap potential may excite various collective modes of a dipolar BEC cloud. If the polarizing external magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ is not in alignment with the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap, so that $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ includes a finite angle $\vartheta_T \neq 0$ with $\mathbf{B}$ in the xz-plane (see Fig.1), the s-wave and d-wave symmetry parts of the collective density oscillations combine to a quadruplet and a doublet of modes. It is found from (106), that the modes with mixed $d_{x^2-y^2}$, d_{z^2}, d_{xz}- and s-wave symmetry, consisting of a linear combination of the three diagonal amplitudes $\widehat{\rho}_{xx}$, $\widehat{\rho}_{yy}$, $\widehat{\rho}_{zz}$ and one off-diagonal amplitude $\widehat{\rho}_{xz}$, combine together to a quadruplet (see Fig.13), and the modes with mixed d_{xy}- and d_{yz}-symmetry combine together to a doublet of scissors modes (see Fig.14). From (115) it is evident, that for $\varepsilon_D \neq 0$ an infinitesimal rotation around the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{y,T}$ of a harmonic tri-axial trap may then excite via its coupling to the $\widehat{\rho}_{xz}$-components of the eigenvectors all four modes of the mentioned quadruplet of small amplitude oscillations of the density simultaneously.

Likewise, a rotation around the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ (or $\mathbf{e}_{x,T}$) of the tri-axial harmonic trap may excite via the coupling to the off diagonal amplitudes $\widehat{\rho}_{yz}$ and $\widehat{\rho}_{xy}$ the mentioned doublet of scissors modes simultaneously. Alternatively, these scissors modes can also be excited by transversal shear movements of the anisotropic harmonic trap, thus creating an excitation of the BEC cloud that may be described by a (solenoidal) displacement vectorfield (80) that is spanned by the *symmetric* off diagonal elements of the tensor $\widehat{\eta}_{ab}^{(1)}$.

A sudden change of the curvature of the trap potential, as described by the dilatation amplitudes $\widehat{\zeta}_a$ in (143),excites in the geometry under consideration the modes of the quadruplet, but never the scissors modes of the doublet with mixed d_{xy}- and d_{yz}-symmetry.

The results displayed in Fig.13 and Fig.14 reveal, that a tri-axial harmonic trap with trap frequencies $\omega_x = \omega_1$, $\omega_y = \omega_2$, $\omega_z = \omega_3$, say $\omega_1 > \omega_2 > \omega_3$, shows a characteristic shift of the eigenfrequencies of these quadruplet- and doublet-collective modes compared to a trap with *reversed* trap frequencies, i.e. a harmonic trap with $\omega_x = \omega_3$, $\omega_y = \omega_2$, $\omega_z = \omega_1$.

From measurements of these characteristic shifts of the collective mode frequencies of the quadruplet- and doublet-collective modes of a dipolar BEC cloud for two such *mutually reciprocal* tri-axial traps the strength of the interaction parameter ε_D could be determined

$$\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z \;=\; 6:3:2 \;\;\&\;\; 2:3:6 \;\;,\;\; \vartheta_T = 5.7°$$
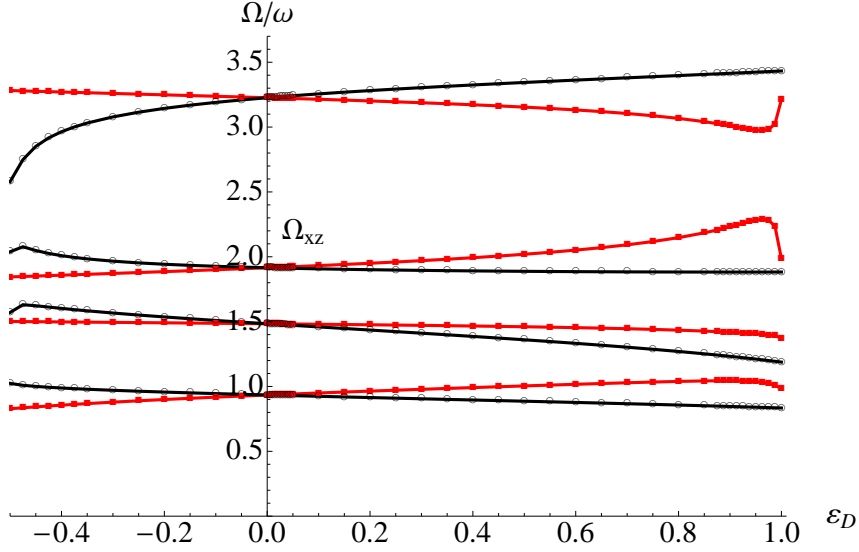
FIG. 13. (Color online) Dependence on dipole interaction strength ε_D of eigenfrequencies Ω of small amplitude density oscillations corresponding to 4×4-block in (106) when the BEC cloud is confined in tri-axial harmonic anisotropic trap for $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 6:3:2$ (red line) and $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 2:3:6$ (black line), choosing a trap orientation angle $\vartheta_T = 5.7°$. All frequencies normalized to geometric mean $\omega = (\omega_x \omega_y \omega_z)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

accurately[21]. Knowing the mass $m^\star$ and the magnetic dipole moment $|\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle|$ of a single atom one then obtains immediately from (8) the isotropic s-wave scattering length of the atoms [6]:

$$a_s = \frac{\mu_0 \, |\langle \mathbf{M} \rangle|^2}{\frac{12\pi\hbar^2}{m^\star}\varepsilon_D} \tag{144}$$

The experiment suggested here consists in preparing a quantum degenerate spin polarized dipolar BEC cloud confined in a harmonic trap with tri-axial symmetry, so that the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,T}$ of the trap is first orientated colinear to the spin polarizing magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$, i.e. at the beginning of the experiment $\vartheta_T = 0 = \vartheta_0$ (see Fig.1). Then, say at time $t = 0$, the trap orientation angle ϑ_T is changed suddenly to a new value, by making a rotation around the principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{y,T}$ of the trap by a constant small rotation angle, say $\vartheta_T = 5.7°$, the value chosen in Fig.13 and Fig.14. A dipolar BEC cloud excited in this manner will then oscillate not around the old cloud orientation angle $\vartheta_0 = 0$, but around a new cloud orientation angle $\vartheta_0 (\vartheta_T)$, which is via the selfconsistency equations (45),(46), (47) not only dependent on the

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$$\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z \;=\; 6 : 3 : 2 \;\;\&\;\; 2 : 3 : 6 \;\;,\;\; \vartheta_T = 5.7°$$
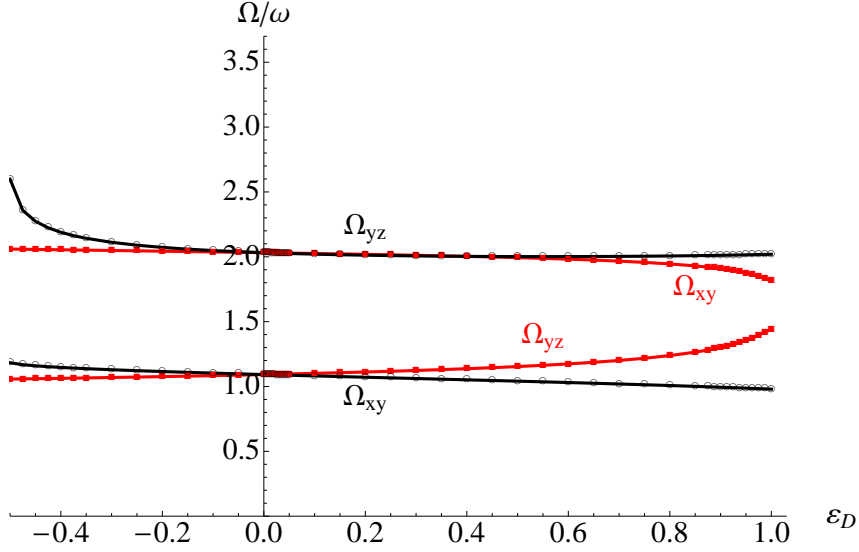
FIG. 14. (Color online) Dependence on dipole interaction strength ε_D of eigenfrequencies Ω of small amplitude density oscillations corresponding to 2×2-block in (106) when the BEC cloud is confined in tri-axial harmonic anisotropic trap for $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 6 : 3 : 2$ (red line) and $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 2 : 3 : 6$ (black line), choosing a trap orientation angle $\vartheta_T = 5.7°$. All frequencies normalized to geometric mean $\omega = (\omega_x \omega_y \omega_z)^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

strength of the dipole interaction parameter ε_D , but also on the chosen trap orientation angle ϑ_T. The principal axis $\mathbf{e}_{z,0}$ of the new equilibrium BEC cloud confined in a harmonic trap with trap orientation angle ϑ_T then includes with the fixed magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ a finite angle ϑ_0, that is smaller or larger than ϑ_T, depending on the anisotropy ratio of the trap (see Fig.2). It follows from what has been said that the eigenfrequencies Ω of the collective modes of the density fluctuations, that can be excited in this manner, are functions of ε_D and the trap orientation angle ϑ_T.

In Fig.15 and Fig.16 the dependence of the collective mode frequencies of a dipolar BEC cloud on the trap orientation angle ϑ_T is shown for three values of the interaction strength parameter ε_D.

FIG. 15. (Color online) Dependence on trap orientation angle ϑ_T of eigenfrequencies Ω of small amplitude density oscillations corresponding to 4×4-block in (106) when the BEC cloud is confined in tri-axial harmonic anisotropic trap for $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 6 : 3 : 2$. All frequencies normalized to geometric mean $\omega = (\omega_x \omega_y \omega_z)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. The strength of the dipole interaction is $\varepsilon_D = 0.2$ (dotted line) , $\varepsilon_D = 0.5$ (dashed line) , $\varepsilon_D = 0.8$ (solid line).
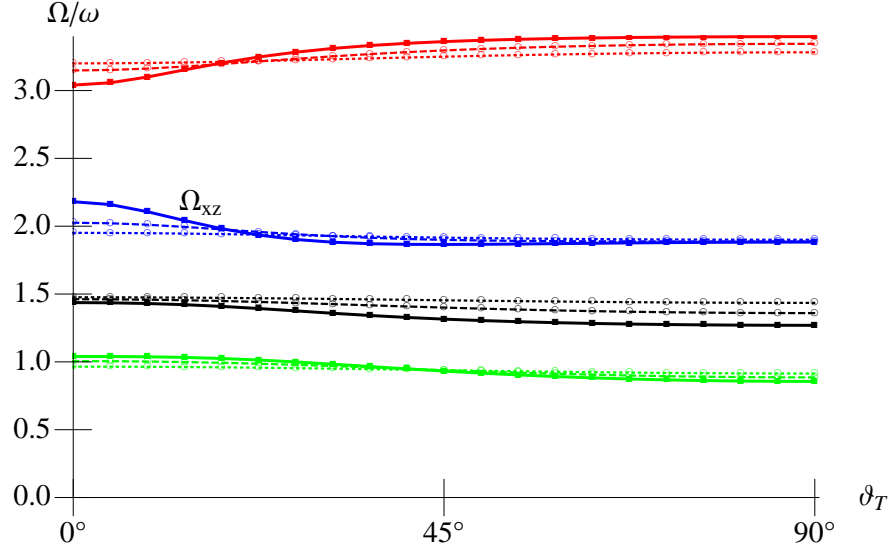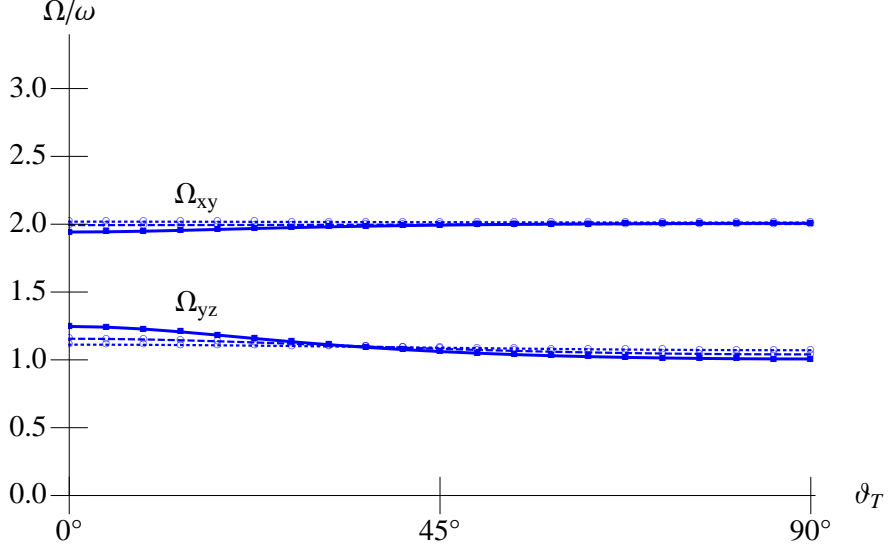
$$\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 6 : 3 : 2$$

FIG. 16. (Color online) Dependence on trap orientation angle ϑ_T of eigenfrequencies Ω of small amplitude density oscillations corresponding to 2×2-block in (106) when the BEC cloud is confined in tri-axial harmonic anisotropic trap for $\omega_x : \omega_y : \omega_z = 6 : 3 : 2$. All frequencies normalized to geometric mean $\omega = (\omega_x \omega_y \omega_z)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. The strength of the dipole interaction is $\varepsilon_D = 0.2$ (dotted line), $\varepsilon_D = 0.5$ (dashed line), $\varepsilon_D = 0.8$ (solid line).

If a dipolar BEC cloud is confined in a harmonic trap with tri-axial symmetry, so that the spin polarizing magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$ is orientated in a completely general fashion, i.e. $\mathbf{B}$ its not orientated parallel to any symmetry plane of the trap, the quantum degenerate groundstate of the BEC cloud is then characterized by three Euler angles determining the orientation of the ellipsoid $\mathbb{D}_{TF}$ relative to the axes of the trap. A study of such spin polarized dipolar BEC clouds we shall present in a separate publication [22], together with a discussion of the octupolar modes of density oscillations, which can be described by fluctuation amplitudes $\eta_{a;bc}^{(2)}(t)$ associated with a solenoidal vectorfield with a quadratic spatial variation, i.e. $\eta_a(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{b,.c} \eta_{a;bc}^{(2)}(t) r_b r_c$.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We have studied the groundstate and the low-lying collective modes of a dipolar Bose-Einstein Condensate for the case that the external magnetic field is not necessarily oriented

parallel to one of the principal axes of the harmonic anisotropic trap. In particular, we have determined the eigenfrequencies of six low-lying collective modes that combine respectivly, to a quadruplet and doublet of atom density oscillations with mixed s- and d-wave symmetry, and obtained analytical expressions for them. We have found the following results: the mode frequencies depend on the dipole interaction parameter in a characteristic way that could be used to measure the s-wave scattering length of the atoms accurately. In the special case that the harmonic trap is *spherical* we find the remarkable result that the eigenfrequency of the isotropic breather mode does *not* depend on the dipole interaction strength, even though the shape of the condensate does. Thus, this mode could be used as a reference frequency for the other collective modes that depend on the dipole interaction strength. A rigorous sum rule argument shows that this feature of the breather mode is a consequence of the scaling property (134) of the interaction potential in a dipolar BEC, and the Thomas-Fermi approximation.

Appendix A: Index Integrals

Consider the index integrals

$$a, b, c \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{A1}$$

$$I_a \left(\lambda_x, \lambda_y, \lambda_z \right) = \lambda_x \lambda_y \lambda_z \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_y^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_z^2 + u\right)}} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_a^2 + u\right)}$$

$$I_{ab} \left(\lambda_x, \lambda_y, \lambda_z \right) = \lambda_x \lambda_y \lambda_z \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_y^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_z^2 + u\right)}} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_a^2 + u\right)\left(\lambda_b^2 + u\right)}$$

$$I_{abc} \left(\lambda_x, \lambda_y, \lambda_z \right) = \lambda_x \lambda_y \lambda_z \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_y^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_z^2 + u\right)}} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_a^2 + u\right)\left(\lambda_b^2 + u\right)\left(\lambda_c^2 + u\right)}$$

These integrals are symmetric under permutations of the indices $a, b, c \in \{x, y, z\}$. It is also evident that

$$I_a - I_b = - \left(\lambda_a^2 - \lambda_b^2 \right) I_{ab} \tag{A2}$$

$$I_{ac} - I_{bc} = - \left(\lambda_a^2 - \lambda_b^2 \right) I_{abc}$$

Also index integrals I_{ab} and I_{abc} are connected by a derivative operation:

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_c} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_c} \right) I_{ab} = \left(1 + 2\delta_{ac} + 2\delta_{bc} \right) \lambda_c I_{abc} \tag{A3}$$

Let us note the identity

$$\left(-2 \frac{d}{du} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_y^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_z^2 + u\right)}} \right] \tag{A4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_y^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_z^2 + u\right)}} \sum_{a \in \{x,y,z\}} \frac{1}{\lambda_a^2 + u}$$

Likewise

$$\tag{A5}$$

$$\left(-2 \frac{d}{du} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_y^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_z^2 + u\right)}} \frac{1}{\lambda_b^2 + u} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_y^2 + u\right) \left(\lambda_z^2 + u\right)}} \frac{1}{\lambda_b^2 + u} \left[\frac{2}{\lambda_b^2 + u} + \sum_{a \in \{x,y,z\}} \frac{1}{\lambda_a^2 + u} \right]$$

and

$$(A6)$$

$$\left(-2\frac{d}{du}\right)\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2+u\right)\left(\lambda_y^2+u\right)\left(\lambda_z^2+u\right)}}\frac{1}{\lambda_b^2+u}\frac{1}{\lambda_c^2+u}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\lambda_x^2+u\right)\left(\lambda_y^2+u\right)\left(\lambda_z^2+u\right)}}\frac{1}{\lambda_b^2+u}\frac{1}{\lambda_c^2+u}\left[\frac{2}{\lambda_b^2+u}+\frac{2}{\lambda_c^2+u}+\sum_{a\in\{x,y,z\}}\frac{1}{\lambda_a^2+u}\right]$$

Upon integration with respect to the variable u from 0 to ∞ there follow now several useful identities:

$$2=\sum_{a\in\{x,y,z\}}I_a \tag{A7}$$

$$\frac{2}{\lambda_b^2}=2I_{bb}+\sum_{a\in\{x,y,z\}}I_{ba}$$

$$\frac{2}{\lambda_b^2\lambda_c^2}=2I_{bbc}+2I_{bcc}+\sum_{a\in\{x,y,z\}}I_{bca}$$

Using these relations various useful algebraic connections between the integral I_a , I_{ab} , also between I_{ab} and I_{abc} become evident [15]:

$$a,b,c\in\{x,y,z\} \tag{A8}$$

$$a\neq b\neq c$$

$$3I_{aa}\lambda_a^2+I_{ab}\lambda_b^2+I_{ac}\lambda_c^2=3I_a$$

$$5I_{aaa}\lambda_a^2+I_{aab}\lambda_b^2+I_{aac}\lambda_c^2=5I_{aa}$$

$$3I_{aab}\lambda_a^2+3I_{abb}\lambda_b^2+I_{abc}\lambda_c^2=5I_{ab}$$

Making the substitution

$$u\rightarrow u=\Lambda^2\cdot u' \tag{A9}$$

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we obtain useful scaling relations

$$I_a\left(\lambda_x, \lambda_y, \lambda_z\right) = I_a\left(\frac{\lambda_x}{\Lambda}, \frac{\lambda_y}{\Lambda}, \frac{\lambda_z}{\Lambda}\right) \equiv \overline{I}_a \qquad (A10)$$

$$I_{ab}\left(\lambda_x, \lambda_y, \lambda_z\right) = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}I_{ab}\left(\frac{\lambda_x}{\Lambda}, \frac{\lambda_y}{\Lambda}, \frac{\lambda_z}{\Lambda}\right) \equiv \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}\overline{I}_{ab}$$

$$I_{abc}\left(\lambda_x, \lambda_y, \lambda_z\right) = \frac{1}{\Lambda^4}I_{abc}\left(\frac{\lambda_x}{\Lambda}, \frac{\lambda_y}{\Lambda}, \frac{\lambda_z}{\Lambda}\right) \equiv \frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\overline{I}_{abc}$$

In our calculations we find it convenient to choose $\Lambda = \lambda_z > 0$.

The task to calculate a double index integrals I_{ab} can be reduced to calculating simpler single index integrals I_a. This is enabled by using

$$\overline{I}_{zz} = \frac{2 - \overline{I}_{zx} - \overline{I}_{zy}}{3} \qquad (A11)$$

, an immediate consequence of (A7). Provided $\lambda_a \neq \lambda_z$, the integrals $\overline{I}_{za}$ can be reduced to calculating the simpler integrals $\overline{I}_z$ and $\overline{I}_a$ using the identity:

$$a \in \{x, y\} \qquad (A12)$$

$$\overline{I}_{za} = -\frac{\overline{I}_z - \overline{I}_a}{1 - \frac{\lambda_a^2}{\lambda_z^2}}$$

So for $\lambda_a \neq \lambda_z$ all double index integrals $\overline{I}_{za}$ can be reduced to single index integrals $\overline{I}_a$. Carlson [16] has provided an elegant efficient algorithm based on the well known method of the arithmetic-geometric mean to calculate the single index integral $\overline{I}_a$ directly, which method we highly recommend because of its accuracy and speed [17].

For $\lambda_a = \lambda_z$ the right hand side becomes formally undefined. However, in this case we

may calculate the integrals $\overline{I}_{zx}$ and $\overline{I}_{zy}$ in closed form:

$$(A13)$$

$$\lim_{\lambda_a \to \lambda_z} \overline{I}_{za} = \lim_{\lambda_a \to \lambda_z} \frac{\lambda_x \lambda_y}{\lambda_z \lambda_z} \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2} + u\right) \left(\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} + u\right) (1+u)}} \frac{1}{(1+u) \left(\frac{\lambda_a^2}{\lambda_z^2} + u\right)}$$

$$\lim_{\lambda_x \to \lambda_z} \overline{I}_{zx} = \frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_z} \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} + u}} \frac{1}{(1+u)^3} \equiv I(\frac{\lambda_y}{\lambda_z})$$

$$\lim_{\lambda_y \to \lambda_z} \overline{I}_{zy} = \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z} \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{\frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2} + u}} \frac{1}{(1+u)^3} \equiv I(\frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z})$$

$$I(q) = q \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{\sqrt{q^2 + u}} \frac{1}{(1+u)^3} = \frac{q}{4 (q^2 - 1)^2} \left(2q^3 - 5q + 3\frac{\operatorname{arccosh}(q)}{\sqrt{q^2 - 1}}\right)$$

In the isotropic case $\lambda_z = \lambda_x = \lambda_y$:

$$\lim_{\lambda_x \to \lambda_z} \lim_{\lambda_y \to \lambda_z} \overline{I}_{zy} = \lim_{\lambda_y \to \lambda_z} \lim_{\lambda_x \to \lambda_z} \overline{I}_{zx} = I(1) = \frac{2}{5} \qquad (A14)$$

Appendix B: Sum Rule

The sum rule

$$\sum_a w_{aa}(t) = 5w_{00}(t) \tag{B1}$$

follows directly from the defining equations (98) and the properties of the triple index integrals:

$$\tag{B2}$$

$$\sum_a w_{aa}(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \left[\begin{array}{l} \lambda_x^2 \left[\begin{array}{l} \cos^2(\vartheta_0)(3I_{xxz} + I_{xyz} + 3I_{xzz}) \\ +3\sin^2(\vartheta_0)(5I_{xxx} + I_{xxy} + I_{xxz}) \end{array} \right] \rho_{xx}(t) \\ +\lambda_y^2 \left[\begin{array}{l} \cos^2(\vartheta_0)(I_{xyz} + 3I_{yyz} + 3I_{yzz}) \\ +\sin^2(\vartheta_0)(3I_{xxy} + 3I_{xyy} + I_{xyz}) \end{array} \right] \rho_{yy}(t) \\ +\lambda_z^2 \left[\begin{array}{l} 3\cos^2(\vartheta_0)(I_{xzz} + I_{yzz} + 5I_{zzz}) \\ +\sin^2(\vartheta_0)(3I_{xxz} + I_{xyz} + 3I_{xzz}) \end{array} \right] \rho_{zz}(t) \\ +\sin(2\vartheta_0)\lambda_z\lambda_x(3I_{xxz} + I_{xyz} + 3I_{xzz}) \ \rho_{xz}(t) \end{array} \right] \\[4mm] +5(1-\varepsilon_D)\left[\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2}\rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2}\rho_{yy}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2}\rho_{zz}(t) \right] \\ +\left[5\frac{1-\varepsilon_D}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \right) + \frac{9\varepsilon_D}{2}\left(\frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} + \frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2} \right) \right] \rho_{00}(t) \\ +9\varepsilon_D \left[\frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2}\rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2}\rho_{zz}(t) + \frac{\sin(2\vartheta_0)}{2\lambda_x\lambda_z}\rho_{xz}(t) \right] \end{array} \right\}$$

There holds the following identity for the index integrals I_{abc}:

$$a, b \in \{x, y, z\} \tag{B3}$$

$$2I_{aab} + 2I_{abb} + I_{abx} + I_{aby} + I_{abz} = \frac{2}{\lambda_a^2\lambda_b^2}$$

Taking into account that the index integrals I_{abc} are invariant under permutations of their indices $a, b, c \in \{x, y, z\}$ it follows for the linear combinations encountered in (B2):

$$3I_{xxz} + I_{xyz} + 3I_{xzz} = 2I_{xxz} + 2I_{xzz} + I_{xzx} + I_{xzy} + I_{xzz} = \frac{2}{\lambda_x^2\lambda_z^2}$$

$$5I_{xxx} + I_{xxy} + I_{xxz} = 2I_{xxx} + 2I_{xxx} + I_{xxx} + I_{xxy} + I_{xxz} = \frac{2}{\lambda_x^2\lambda_x^2} = \frac{2}{\lambda_x^4}$$

$$I_{xyz} + 3I_{yyz} + 3I_{yzz} = 2I_{yyz} + 2I_{yzz} + I_{yzx} + I_{yzy} + I_{yzz} = \frac{2}{\lambda_y^2\lambda_z^2}$$

$$3I_{xxy} + 3I_{xyy} + I_{xyz} = 2I_{xxy} + 2I_{xyy} + I_{xyx} + I_{xyy} + I_{xyz} = \frac{2}{\lambda_x^2 \lambda_y^2}$$

$$I_{xzz} + I_{yzz} + 5I_{zzz} = 2I_{zzz} + 2I_{zzz} + I_{zzx} + I_{zzy} + I_{zzz} = \frac{2}{\lambda_z^2 \lambda_z^2} = \frac{2}{\lambda_z^4}$$

Making use of these identities, and taking into account (101), we in deed see that

$$\text{(B4)}$$

$$\sum_{a \in \{x,y,z\}} w_{aa}(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3\varepsilon_D \cdot \left[\begin{array}{l} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} + 3\sin^2(\vartheta_0) \frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} \right] \rho_{xx}(t) \\ + \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} \right] \rho_{yy}(t) \\ + \left[3\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} \right] \rho_{zz}(t) \\ + \sin(2\vartheta_0) \frac{1}{\lambda_x \lambda_z} \rho_{xz}(t) \end{array} \right] \\ + 5(1 - \varepsilon_D) \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} \rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} \rho_{yy}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \rho_{zz}(t) \right] \\ + \left[5 \frac{1 - \varepsilon_D}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \right) + \frac{9\varepsilon_D}{2} \left(\frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} + \frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2} \right) \right] \rho_{00}(t) \\ + 9\varepsilon_D \left[\frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2} \rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} \rho_{zz}(t) + \frac{\sin(2\vartheta_0)}{2\lambda_x \lambda_z} \rho_{xz}(t) \right] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3\varepsilon_D \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} \right] [\rho_{xx}(t) + \rho_{yy}(t) + \rho_{zz}(t)] \\ + 5(1 - \varepsilon_D) \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} \rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} \rho_{yy}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \rho_{zz}(t) \right] \\ + \left[5 \frac{1 - \varepsilon_D}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \right) + \frac{9\varepsilon_D}{2} \left(\frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} + \frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2} \right) \right] \rho_{00}(t) \\ + 3\varepsilon_D \cdot (3 + 2) \left[\frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2} \rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} \rho_{zz}(t) + \frac{\sin(2\vartheta_0)}{2\lambda_x \lambda_z} \rho_{xz}(t) \right] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= 5 \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1 - \varepsilon_D) \left[\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} \rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} \rho_{yy}(t) + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \rho_{zz}(t) \right] \\ \\ + 3\varepsilon_D \left[\frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} \rho_{zz}(t) + \frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2} \rho_{xx}(t) + \frac{\sin(2\vartheta_0)}{2\lambda_x \lambda_z} \rho_{xz}(t) \right] \\ \\ + \left[\frac{1 - \varepsilon_D}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \right) + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2} \left(\frac{\cos^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_z^2} + \frac{\sin^2(\vartheta_0)}{\lambda_x^2} \right) \right] \rho_{00}(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= 5w_{00}(t)$$

Appendix C: Explicit Expressions for $G_{ab}(t) - F_{ab}(t)$ and Matrix Elements $C_{ab,cd}$.

We collect here explicit expressions for the linear combinations $G_{ab}(t) - F_{ab}(t)$ that occur in (98),

$$\text{(C1)}$$

$$G_{xx}(t) - F_{xx}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 3\lambda_x^2 \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xxz} + 5\sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xxx} \right] \rho_{xx}(t) \\ +\lambda_y^2 \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xyz} + 3\sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xxy} \right] \rho_{yy}(t) \\ +3\lambda_z^2 \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xxz} \right] \rho_{zz}(t) \\ +3\sin(2\vartheta_0) I_{xxz} \lambda_x \lambda_z \rho_{xz}(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$G_{yy}(t) - F_{yy}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \lambda_x^2 \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xyz} + 3\sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xxy} \right] \rho_{xx}(t) \\ +3\lambda_y^2 \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{yyz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xyy} \right] \rho_{yy}(t) \\ +\lambda_z^2 \left[3\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{yzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xyz} \right] \rho_{zz}(t) \\ +\sin(2\vartheta_0) I_{xyz} \cdot \lambda_x \lambda_z \rho_{xz}(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$G_{zz}(t) - F_{zz}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 3\lambda_x^2 \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xxz} \right] \rho_{xx}(t) \\ +\lambda_y^2 \left[3\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{yzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xyz} \right] \rho_{yy}(t) \\ +3\lambda_z^2 \left[5\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{zzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xzz} \right] \rho_{zz}(t) \\ +3\sin(2\vartheta_0) I_{xzz} \lambda_x \lambda_z \rho_{xz}(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

, and also in (99):

$$G_{xz}(t) - F_{xz}(t) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 3\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2}\right) \lambda_x \lambda_z \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xxz} \right] \rho_{xz}(t) \\ +\sin(2\vartheta_0) \left[\begin{array}{c} 3\left(1 + \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right) I_{xxz} \rho_{xx}(t) + \left(\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right) I_{xyz} \rho_{yy}(t) \\ +3\left(\frac{\lambda_z^2}{\lambda_x^2} + 1\right) I_{xzz} \rho_{zz}(t) \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$G_{yz}(t) - F_{yz}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_y^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_z^2}\right) \left[\begin{array}{c} \sin(2\vartheta_0) \lambda_x \lambda_y I_{xyz} \rho_{xy}(t) \\ +\lambda_y \lambda_z \left[3\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{yzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xyz} \right] \rho_{yz}(t) \end{array} \right]$$

$$G_{xy}(t) - F_{xy}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_y^2}\right) \left[\begin{array}{c} \lambda_x \lambda_y \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xyz} + 3\sin^2(\vartheta_0) I_{xxy} \right] \rho_{xy}(t) \\ +\lambda_y \lambda_z \sin(2\vartheta_0) I_{xyz} \rho_{yz}(t) \end{array} \right]$$

The matrix elements $C_{ab,cd}$ occurring in the eigenvalue problem (106) are explicitly given by

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xx,xx} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2} \frac{3\left(1-\varepsilon_D\right) + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_x^4}{\lambda_z^4} \left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xxz} + 5\sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xxx}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xx,yy} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2} \frac{\left(1-\varepsilon_D\right) + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xyz} + 3\sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xxy}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xx,zz} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2} \frac{\left(1-\varepsilon_D\right) + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xzz} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xxz}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xx,xz} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \sin\left(2\vartheta_0\right) \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{xxz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{yy,xx} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\left(1-\varepsilon_D\right) + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xyz} + 3\sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xxy}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{yy,yy} = \omega_y^2 \frac{3\left(1-\varepsilon_D\right) + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^4}{\lambda_z^4} \left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{yyz} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xyy}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{yy,zz} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\left(1-\varepsilon_D\right) + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[3\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{yzz} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xyz}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{yy,xz} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \sin\left(2\vartheta_0\right) \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{xyz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2\left(\vartheta_0\right)\overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{zz,xx} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \frac{(1-\varepsilon_D) + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xxz}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{zz,yy} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \frac{(1-\varepsilon_D) + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[3\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{yzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xyz}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{zz,zz} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \frac{3(1-\varepsilon_D) + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \left[5\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xzz}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{zz,xz} = \omega_y^2 \frac{\frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \sin(2\vartheta_0) \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{xzz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xz,xx} = \omega_y^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right) \frac{\frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \sin(2\vartheta_0) \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{xxz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xz,yy} = \omega_y^2 \left(\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right) \frac{\frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \sin(2\vartheta_0) \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{xyz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xz,zz} = \omega_y^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_z^2}{\lambda_x^2}\right) \frac{\frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \sin(2\vartheta_0) \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\overline{I}_{xzz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xz,xz} = \omega_y^2 \left(\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2} + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right) \frac{(1-\varepsilon_D) + \frac{9}{2}\varepsilon_D \cdot \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2}\left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xxz}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\text{(C6)}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{yz,yz} = \omega_y^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right) \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_D) + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[3 \cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{yzz} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xyz}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{yz,xy} = \omega_y^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2}\right) \frac{\frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \sin(2\vartheta_0) \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z} \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \overline{I}_{xyz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\text{(C7)}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xy,yz} = \omega_y^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2}\right) \frac{\frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \sin(2\vartheta_0) \frac{\lambda_x}{\lambda_z} \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \overline{I}_{xyz}}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

$$\frac{2n_0 g^{(s)}}{m^\star} C_{xy,xy} = \omega_y^2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_x^2}\right) \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_D) + \frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_D \frac{\lambda_x^2}{\lambda_z^2} \frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xyz} + 3 \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xxy}\right]}{1 - \varepsilon_D + \frac{3\varepsilon_D}{2}\frac{\lambda_y^2}{\lambda_z^2} \left[\cos^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{zy} + \sin^2(\vartheta_0) \overline{I}_{xy}\right]}$$

Here, the quantities $\overline{I}_{ab}$ and $\overline{I}_{abc}$ denote (scaled) double- and triple index integrals, as explained in (A10).

Appendix D: Coupled Monopole-Quadrupole Modes of Density Oscillations

For completeness, we discuss here the coupled small amplitude monopole-quadrupole oscillations of density for a BEC confined in a harmonic trap with cylindrical (uniaxial) symmetry, restricting to the case of zero dipole-dipole interaction, $\varepsilon_D = 0$. Setting $\omega_z \neq \omega_y = \omega_x = \omega_\perp$ in the eigenvalue problem (116) we easily find analytical expressions for three eigenmodes. First

$$\Omega_{x^2-y^2}^{(0)} = \sqrt{2}\omega_\perp \tag{D1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}\left(\Omega_{x^2-y^2}^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}\left(\Omega_{x^2-y^2}^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}\left(\Omega_{x^2-y^2}^{(0)}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

It follows directly from (81) that this eigenmode corresponds for all anisotropy ratios to a density fluctuation $\delta n_\Omega \left(\mathbf{r}, t \right)$ with pure $d_{x^2-y^2}$-symmetry:

$$\Omega = \Omega^{(0)}_{x^2-y^2}$$

$$\delta n_\Omega \left(\mathbf{r}, t \right) = 2n_0 \cos \left(\Omega t + \delta_\Omega \right) \frac{r_x^2 - r_y^2}{\left[\lambda_\perp^{(0)} \right]^2}$$

The second and third eigenmodes $\widehat{\rho}_{aa} \left(\Omega^{(0)}_\pm \right)$ with eigenfrequencies $\Omega^{(0)}_\pm$ form a doublet consisting of a combination of basis elements with s-wave and d_{z^2}-wave symmetry. We obtain as a function of the anisotropy ratio $\nu = \frac{\omega_z}{\omega_\perp}$ the following exact results for the eigenfrequencies and the eigenvectors:

$$\Omega^{(0)}_+ = \omega_\perp \left[\frac{4 + 3\nu^2 + \sqrt{16 - 16\nu^2 + 9\nu^4}}{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(D2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx} \left(\Omega^{(0)}_+ \right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy} \left(\Omega^{(0)}_+ \right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz} \left(\Omega^{(0)}_+ \right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4 - 3\nu^2 + \sqrt{16 - 16\nu^2 + 9\nu^4}}{4\nu^2} \\ \frac{4 - 3\nu^2 + \sqrt{16 - 16\nu^2 + 9\nu^4}}{4\nu^2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For $\nu \to \infty$ this mode becomes quasi one-dimensional

$$\nu \gg 1$$

$$\Omega^{(0)}_+ = \sqrt{3}\omega_z \left(1 + \frac{1}{9\nu^2} + \ldots \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx} \left(\Omega^{(0)}_+ \right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy} \left(\Omega^{(0)}_+ \right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz} \left(\Omega^{(0)}_+ \right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3\nu^2} + \ldots \\ \frac{1}{3\nu^2} + \ldots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

, while for $\nu \to 0$ it is quasi two-dimensional:

$$\Omega_+^{(0)} = 2\omega_\perp \left(1 + \frac{1}{16}\nu^2 + ...\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}\left(\Omega_+^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}\left(\Omega_+^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}\left(\Omega_+^{(0)}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\nu^2} - \frac{5}{4} + ... \\ \frac{2}{\nu^2} - \frac{5}{4} + ... \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For an anisotropy ratio $\nu \simeq 1$ (slightly deformed sphere) the associated density fluctuation $\delta n_\Omega\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right)$ is of the *breather* type, i.e. a strongly weighted isotropic s-wave part is combined with only a small admixture of quadrupolar d_{z^2}-wave symmetry:

$$\Omega = \Omega_+^{(0)} \tag{D3}$$

$$\delta n_\Omega\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) = 2n_0 \cos\left(\Omega t + \delta_\Omega\right) \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{4-3\nu^2+\sqrt{16-16\nu^2+9\nu^4}}{2\nu^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{r_x^2+r_y^2}{\left[\lambda_\perp^{(0)}\right]^2} \\ + \left(\frac{4-3\nu^2+\sqrt{16-16\nu^2+9\nu^4}}{4\nu^2} + \frac{3}{2}\right)\frac{r_z^2}{\left[\lambda_z^{(0)}\right]^2} \\ - \left(\frac{4-3\nu^2+\sqrt{16-16\nu^2+9\nu^4}}{4\nu^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

The other eigenmode of the doublet is characterized by:

$$\Omega_-^{(0)} = \omega_\perp \left(\frac{4 + 3\nu^2 - \sqrt{16 - 16\nu^2 + 9\nu^4}}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\tag{D4}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}\left(\Omega_-^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}\left(\Omega_-^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}\left(\Omega_-^{(0)}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4-3\nu^2-\sqrt{16-16\nu^2+9\nu^4}}{4\nu^2} \\ \frac{4-3\nu^2-\sqrt{16-16\nu^2+9\nu^4}}{4\nu^2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For $\nu \to \infty$ this mode behaves asymptotically like

$$\Omega_-^{(0)} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{3}}\omega_\perp \left(1 - \frac{1}{9\nu^2} + ...\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}\left(\Omega_-^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}\left(\Omega_-^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}\left(\Omega_-^{(0)}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{3\nu^2} + ... \\ -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{3\nu^2} + ... \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For $\nu \to 0$ we find

$$\Omega_-^{(0)} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}\omega_z \left(1 - \frac{\nu^2}{16} + ...\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{\rho}_{xx}\left(\Omega_-^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{yy}\left(\Omega_-^{(0)}\right) \\ \widehat{\rho}_{zz}\left(\Omega_-^{(0)}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{32}\nu^2 + ... \\ -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{32}\nu^2 + ... \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For an anisotropy ratio $\nu \simeq 1$ (slightly deformed sphere) this mode describes a density fluctuation with a strongly weighted d_{z^2}- wave part and only a small admixture of isotropic s-wave symmetry:

$$\Omega = \Omega_-^{(0)} \tag{D5}$$

$$\delta n_\Omega\left(\mathbf{r}, t\right) = 2n_0 \cos\left(\Omega t + \delta_\Omega\right) \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{4-3\nu^2-\sqrt{16-16\nu^2+9\nu^4}}{2\nu^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{r_x^2+r_y^2}{\left[\lambda_\perp^{(0)}\right]^2} \\[2ex] + \left(\frac{4-3\nu^2-\sqrt{16-16\nu^2+9\nu^4}}{4\nu^2} + \frac{3}{2}\right)\frac{r_z^2}{\lambda_z^2} \\[2ex] - \left(\frac{4-3\nu^2-\sqrt{16-16\nu^2+9\nu^4}}{4\nu^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

The derived frequencies for the coupled monopole-quadrupole oscillations of a BEC without dipole-dipole interaction, i.e. $\varepsilon_D = 0$, that is confined inside a harmonic trap with uniaxial (cylindrical) symmetry, coincide with well known results first derived by Stringari [11] using a different method, that enabled him also to derive all the higher lying frequencies.

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